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THE PLAINS—A PROPHECY.

From Harper's Monthly for November.

Go ye and look upon the land,
That far vast land that few behold,
And none beholding understand—
That old, old land, which men call new—
Go journey with the season through
Its wastes, and learn how limitless,
The solemn silence of that plain
Is, oh! so eloquent. The blue
And bended skies seem built for it,
And all else seems as yesterday;
An idle tale but idly told.
Its story is of God alone.
For man has lived and gone away,
And left but little heaps of stone;
Lo! here you learn how more than fit
And dignified is silence, when
You hear the petty jeers of men,
Its awful solitudes remain
Thenceforth for aye a part of you,
And you have learned your littleness.

Some silent red men cross your track;
Some sun-tanned trappers come and go;
Some rolling seas of buffalo
Break thunder-like and far away
Against the foot-hills, breaking back
Like breakers of some troubled bay;
Some white-tailed antelope blown by
So airy-like; some foxes shy
And shadow-like move to and fro
Like weavers' shuttles as you pass;
And now and then from but the grass
You hear some lone bird cluck and call
A sharp keen call for her lost brood,
That only makes the solitude
Seem deeper still and that is all.

That wide domain of mysteries
And signs that men misunderstand;
A land of space and dreams; a land
Of sea-salt lakes and dried up seas;
A land of caves and caravans
And lonely wells and pools; a land
That hath its purposes and plans,
That seem so like dead Palestine,
Save that its wastes have no confine
Till pushed against the level skies;
A land from out whose depths shall rise
The new-time prophets; the domain
From out whose awful depths shall come,
All clad in skins, with dusty feet,
A man fresh from his Maker's hand,
A singer singing oversweet,
A charmer charming very wise;
And then all men shall not be dumb—
Nay, not be dumb, for he shall say;
"Take heed, for I prepare the way
For weary feet," and from this land
The Christ shall come when next the race
Of man shall look upon his face.

Rome, 1874. JOAQUIN MILLER.

How I Blundered Into Matrimony.

"The fact is, Gus," said my friend Vandewater, in reply to some confidential bewailing on my part, "you're neglecting to invest a splendid capital! If I had a presence like yours I'd take advantage of it to do away with the want of money at once and forever. I'd *marry* money, and enough of it to make the future plain sailing. Do you suppose nature gave you these advantages to let them rust in idleness? Don't hide your gifts in a napkin, my boy; make use of them while you may; strike while the iron's hot—in other words, marry money while you're young and handsome and attractive!"

I blushed with some kind of a feeling, a mixture of offended pride and abased consciousness that a sneaking idea of this kind had already entered my head, of a desire to take advantage of it, and an ignorance how to go about it.

But Van helped me out.

"There's my cousin Gertrude," he said, "she isn't a bad looking woman. She's high-bred, you know, all that sort of thing—high-nosed too, for all that matter, but not a bad looking woman. Nothing would do for her but a tip-top appearance, majesty of form, grace of demeanor, plenty of style, and all that. I'm afraid she'll be taken in some time with the outside gilding, and marry some of these chaps always prowling around women with money."

I looked at Van and burst out laughing.

"Well, but you're a gentleman, Fithian. Hang it! if a man's a gentleman, he can afford to do anything. I happen to know she looks upon you with decided favor, and I don't mind confessing I'd like the arrangement myself. You see, it's a great deal for me to feel that I can trust Gertrude's happiness in your hands."

I knew what Van meant. He was working hard for a perennial fountain, as a resource on desperate occasions. But the best advice isn't always free from selfishness; perhaps a goodly quantity of this modicum lends strength and flavor to the persuasion, as it certainly involves earnestness and sincerity.

Long after he went away that night I thought of the project, and by dint of severe necessity and weighty prejudices persuaded myself that the sweet outflavored the bitter; and perhaps it was the best, if not the only, way out of my present difficulties.

Resolving on immediate action, I went to work on the following morning with an ardor worthy of a better cause.

My first visit, of course, was to my tailor. I was indebted to this worthy tradesman for the biggest part of the grace and elegance so pathetically referred to by Vandewater, and was perfectly well aware that without his aid and art the fine castles reared during the preceding night would tumble ingloriously about my ears. I already owed him a large sum of money, the very immensity of which gave me courage to ask for more. If he had been induced, I argued, to advance so much capital with scarcely a chance of interest alone, how much easier it would be to secure more when I was fully determined upon improving the lucky elements which nature and himself had thrown in my way.

I found him in rather a gloomy humor, and his remarks were very depressing.

"The fact is," he said, "I'm tired of it. There's got to be a stop somewhere, Mr. Fithian. Me and my family is coming to ruin if this goes on much longer. It's riot at home and riot abroad, and flesh and blood can't stand it. We've got to take a back seat—me and my family, while folks that we dress from the skin out look down on us and shove us further to the wall. If they see us at the opera or church they're blinder than bats, and walk right over us; but mercy! how clever they are when they come to the store!"

I gathered from these remarks that my worthy patron had ventured into society lately, and had naturally come to grief.

"When you get tired of beating about the bush, Bigby," I said, "I'll be glad to know what's amiss. If it's the old thing about the money, I can't help you, though I have a capital chance of getting out of trouble if you'll hold on a while; but if it's anything else, I'll do my best to explain it."

"It's that there charity concert, then," he said, indignantly. "Me and my wife and daughter, we went there the other night, and Hattie she was monstrous taken with a young gentleman a few seats ahead of us. I don't deny he always does honor to the clothes he wears, and I never did see a finer fit than that there purple black o' yours—but my! I couldn't catch his eye, though I told Hattie I knew him well; he looked everywhere, from the stage to the moon, but *I* couldn't catch his eye. It's a small matter to be civil, sir, when it's cheap and wholesome—it wouldn't 'a done a bit o' harm to have a friendly nod or so, and it'd 'a pleased Hattie most wonderful."

"Why, heavens and earth, Bigby! I declare to you I didn't see you, upon my honor. I never caught a glimpse of you—I'd have been glad to recognize you, of course!"

"Fine words don't butter no parsnips," said the sulky merchant. "I don't care a button for it myself, but it'd a been a feather in Hattie's cap!"

"Well, come now, Bigby," I continued somewhat touched by this paternal affection, "the next time you go out, let me know, and I'll be on the *qui vive*. I declare I'll do the fair thing by you and your family—but to the business in hand."

Then I plunged into an ambiguous account of a project I had for helping both him and myself, referred lightly to my exalted family and the immense influence my position in society lent to our scheme. I soon succeeded in winning him over to an unlimited credit for knightly armor in the coming contest.

"I don't deny," said the large-hearted knight of the shears, "I'm proud of you. There ain't a thing you put on but gains by it somehow or other. I made up a bit o' that there French gray for Moffitt, and he just degrades it, that's what he does! There ain't no more style about him than there is in an elephant; but I'll wager anything you'll look like a prince in it. I'll make single breasted cut-away of it, and we'll just try it, that's what we'll do."

Bigby grew happy, almost exultant, while he was measuring me.

"What an honor it is," he said, "to have such a figure as yours! Never an inch change, more or less—might be set up for a model!"

These preliminaries arranged, it was comparatively easy to go on. I had convenient access to the circle which Miss Vandewater adorned, and was always heartily welcomed by its reclusive and somewhat unattractive adherents. I became sorely surfeited by high teas, high churches, high noses and high prices. After enduring this altitude for a considerable length of time I suffered as all travelers do when they get out of their natural orbit—I found it hard to draw breath, and became dizzy and decidedly exhausted. I began to long for a change; I yearned for an opportunity of leaving these dry and airy heights for the Arcadian simplicity of the green and fertile valley. This opportunity presented itself at the hands of my worthy patron, Bigby. He became terrified to find that I was fast losing flesh, and looked with vivid apprehension to the imminent danger of a necessity for padding.

"Once commence that, Mr. Fithian, and who knows where it will stop? There's them that wears bales of it, and it must be most awful in hot weather. Then you see, again, it plays the very deuce with light materials. It won't do, Mr. Fithian; you'll have to tone up."

"But how to do it, Bigby, that's the question. I'm afraid I'm booked for a declivity."

"Not a bit of it. Just you try something. See here! would you mind doing me a favor? It's a big thing to ask of you, Mr. Fithian. I know it's a little out of your line, but you'd oblige me."

"If it's anything that lies in my power," I replied warmly, "I'll be glad to do it. Heaven knows you have been generous enough with me."

"Well its just to run out some evening to my place to dinner. I've got a light wine there that's the best in the world. You might see how you liked it, and if you could stand it I'd send you a dozen bottles or so. Will you come Mr. Fithian? I'll take it kindly if you would."

"Why of course I will, Bigby, and right gladly too, I assure you. When shall it be?"

"Any time; the sooner the better. The train leaves at five."

I heaved a sigh. I was sorely tempted to close with the offer in spite of an engagement of an eleemosynary character with Gertrude. But I declined—"No, Bigby," I replied, faintly, "not to-night, thank you; but to-morrow I'll come out to your place, and we'll try that light wine of yours."

I was glad afterward I registered the temptation, for there was a cold glitter in Miss Vandewater's stony eyes, and a compression about her thin lips that forbade trifling of any kind.

"An exalted and unselfish character, Augustus," said Miss Vandewater—and you can see by her calling me by my first name how intimate we were—"has its first interest in benefitting the human race. To see these dear young faces beaming with delight, to behold these youthful forms clothed with comfort and warmth, and be aware that my hand plied the needle in their behalf, would be happiness enough for me."

It was pleasant to hear that somebody had enough of happiness, for I never saw a more miserable and dejected group than that composed of the children attached to the St. John's Mission and their patrons. I myself, felt that I could not get lower in the scale of felicity, although a cadaverous looking gentleman had for forty minutes by my watch held forth upon the awful miseries that awaited us all in eternity. When he had concluded, and Miss Vandewater's severe phaeton drew up to the little iron door of the school, when we were securely fastened in this grim and heavy vehicle, and impelled slowly in the direction of a melancholy Lenton meal at the house of the heiress, I felt that my career was finished, that no light wine, however brilliant its qualities, could save me from eternal padding and eternal woe. Buffeting with a fierce and bitter wind on my way home that night, reaching my rooms to find there no fire, and a vulgar perseverence on the part of my landlady for money, I plunged beneath the bed clothes with the firm conviction that nothing, however terrible in the future could equal the miseries of the present, and that the sooner life was over in this mundane sphere (as Gertrude was fond of calling it, to me, a once jolly world) the better for Augustus Fithian, Esq.

I concluded not to go out to Bigby's, not to try any light wine, but to let a vile and vindictive fate do its worst in my behalf.

But I awoke to a bland spring morning. April had stolen in on March, and brought with her balmy air, sunny skies, and the songs of a few dissipated bluebirds that had preferred the city to the suburbs. There was something exhilarating in this sudden warmth and brightness that melted the soul of my long enduring and justly exasperated landlady.

The muffins were actually hot, the coffee fragrant and mellow, the beefsteak rich and succulent. I carefully avoided Gertrude and the St. Johns that day, nursed the faint ray of hope and joy that had sprung up in my despondent breast, and reached the five o'clock train for Bigby's with something of my old appreciation of life.

Just as we were about starting, and I lingered upon the platform to smoke my cigar, I was positively startled by a vision of loveliness, in the shape of a school girl, making frantic efforts to catch up her skirts and bundles and run for the train. She was within a few feet of me when the whistle sounded, and puff went the engine. A look of absolute despair shadowed her young beauty. With a gesture of entreaty she stretched forth her hands, and her blue eyes filled with vexatious tears. I was immediately beside her, and flinging away my cigar, held forth a helping hand. She leaped trustfully forward, was caught in my arms, and landed safely upon the platform.

"Now that you are safe," I said, "I am shocked at the risk you ran. Never do that again, I beg of you; it might have cost you your life."

"Oh, I don't regret it," she said; "I am so glad. There is no train after this one till late at night, and papa would be so frightened."

As she spoke, she looked up in my face with the most innocent smile in the world. I had procured her a seat near the cold, rayless stove; and if it had been wintry the warmth of that smile would have heated the stove, would have radiated the car. All heaven was in her eyes, they were so bright and blue; there shone in them so much of feeling, of candor; a vivid color flamed in her cheeks, glowed on her lips. She was like a scarlet cloak in a wintry landscape, and rested the eye that looked upon her.

I made an effort to engage her in conversation, but in her slight and cold reply I saw an insurmountable objection to chance acquaintances. She spoke no more nor smiled, save at some happy fancy of her own, but tapped nervously on the window-pane, and watched eagerly the vanishing landscape. As I looked at her I fancied what that home must be to which her desires and fancies flew, and sighed to think how far above my reach were these domestic joys that clung to this fair young creature before me. "Ah," thought I, "if she were only Gertrude, how delightful would be the path through duty to pleasure!"

While all these thoughts ran rapidly through my head the train also hastened on, and presently stopped at the station which Bigby had told me was a short ride from his house.

To my immense delight the fair young stranger gathered up her bundles, and went before me to the door. I leaped from the car, held out my hands to her, but she threw herself into a pair of sturdier arms than mine; and looking in the face of this intruder, I found it the honest, beaming face of Bigby himself, my magnanimous tailor!

He lifted her from the ground in his caress; then looked over at me with the happiest, the fondest, the most exalted satisfaction I ever saw in any one in my life.

Oh, the delicious sensation of finding myself close by her side in the comfortable little carry-all! The evening sky was rosy red, all the wayside hedges were budding afresh in the glad new Spring, multitudes of birds swung and swayed in the dry stems of the trees, and daisies, white and red, studded the wide green pastures.

Whether it was really that light wine of Bigby's, the capital mechanism of Bigby's *chef de cuisine*, the combination of happy faces and light hearts, a bunch of violets in a Venetian base, the delicious coffee, the comely Mrs. Bigby dispensed after the meal—whether it was each or all of these, the dinner was perfect. We spent the night in a mild but paradisical dissipation. We had a little music, some of Hattie's Italian to please her mother, a few ballads for her father, and anything and everything for me.

Then I talked to Bigby, or rather he talked to me, of rural life and its surrounding—his lots and lands, shrubberies and young orchards; and I secretly grew glad to think that in some quarter, however problematical it seemed to me, he must reap the honest reward of his labors. With a little more light wine, and lighter biscuits, made by the pudgy, dimpled hands of handsome Mrs. Bigby herself, the evening ended.

As I went down with my worthy host in the morning, I promised him I would visit him often. And I vowed in my heart it should be very often.

A tailor, and the daughter of a tailor! Yes, even so, what mattered it? She might have been the offspring of a prince, and at all events it was the first oasis in my desert of a life, and I needed to lie down in the shadow of a rock for rest.

So commenced for me a dual existence. I paired off pretty equally—went out to Bigby's by day, and to Getrude's by night. I began to look upon Hattie as my sister, and Gertrude as my betrothed, and made all my arrangements to suit my affinities. I admired Hattie, I confided in her, and informed her of the snares and deceits that lay in wait for her in that world upon the threshold of which she stood wondering and charmed. Whereas with Gertrude I strove to infuse in my manner that tender solicitude that betokened the lover. I perhaps, was not successful in this latter role as the former; but let any one undertake this dual existence, and he'll find out how difficult it is to keep the two characters from infringing upon and mingling with each other.

Mr. Cavendish was one of the agents the gods chose for my discomfiture. The man was detestable to me. I abhorred his long drawn sighs and penitential sniffle. It had become a positive bore to find him so often with Gertrude, bending upon her a similar regard to that with which a wily boa constrictor envelopes his prey. He had persuaded her that her knowledge of crayons would be of use in drawing the plans for the new chapel, and he remained many hours with her, their heads almost touching, their hands in close proximity over those wretched drawings. I decided when we were married I would try to convince Gertrude that her forte lay not in architecture.

But I was not prepared to say that I cared to have the nuptials hastened—in fact, the subject was distasteful to me. Bigby had retained a commendable reticence with regard to my private affairs, and it was only in the bosom of his delightful family I could forget my cares and the unhappy future in store for me. As Gertrude was desirous of having the foundation of the new chapel laid before we were married, and numerous parish duties weighed heavily upon her, I was delicate about intruding upon her valuable time. But the Bigby's were always at leisure; of course, Bigby himself was engaged the greater part of the day down town, and Mrs. Bigby was busy superintending her household, but Hattie had plenty of time to spare, and was too young to go into society. I had told Bixby that the closer he adhered to his own private family the better it would be for a girl so young and impulsive as Hattie. So I was a little annoyed when he told me he thought of taking his wife and daughter to another of "them there charity concerts."

"You do very wrong, Bigby," I said reprovingly. Hattie will be sure to attract idle attention, and I think you'll regret it."

"Pooh, pooh! Mr. Fithian," said the good-natured father; "we can't keep her in a glass case, you know."

"Would to Heaven we could," I groaned, and went in search of her.

I found her wild to go. We were in the summer-house, and those little octagon boxes force people into close proximity. She had never been so beautiful. In a white dress, with a tear in each of her soft, blue eyes, she was the embodiment of womanly loveliness.

"*Please* let me go!" she said, with her hands clasped entreatingly.

I moved toward her, impelled by a strange magnetism. I was dazzled, confused, bewildered.

"Why do you ask *me*?" I stammered. "Is my consent necessary to your happiness?"

"Yes, yes," she murmured; "I could not enjoy it otherwise!" She stopped and drew a long breath. I felt it on my cheek, and a sweet rapturous conjecture was suddenly conceived in my heart. I sank back with the conviction that I loved her with a mad, ungovernable ardor.

A dim sense of disaster spoiled the dawning of my first passion.

She looked at me with a sudden fear.

"I have wounded you, she whispered. "Now that is enough. I will not go!"

"You *will*!" I cried; "You shall! But with me, Hattie, I love you, child!"

Then I took her in my arms and kissed her, and went rapidly out of the summer-house. But before I went home it was arranged that she should go with me to the concert, poor old Bigby giving a wondering but bland consent.

I determined, upon reaching my lodging, to send a little note to Gertrude, stating my inability to be with her on the night of the festivity, but found upon my table a note from her. I opened it with languid interest; but upon reading the first few lines I threw it down and walked madly across the room. Her note contained a request that I would attend her to a concert given for the benefit of the St. John Chapel. It would be immediately under the auspices of the Reverend Cavendish, she added; and that I must be aware of its charitable intent and purposes when she mentioned this name to me.

This concert was the very one for which Bigby had procured tickets, and to which I had pledged to take Hattie.

I sank into a chair and supported a dazed and bewildered brain with my trembling hands. Whatever was to be done must be done quickly as the night of the concert was close at hand and it was certainly out of the question that I could go with either party.

With a sort of consciousness that the task I was about to perform was neither an easy nor a delightful one, I seized a pen and wrote thus to Hattie:

MY DEAR LITTLE HATTIE—In spite of all our hopes and plans I can't take you to the concert. A big goblin has stepped in and upset every thing. I can't tell you how inconsolable I am. Go with your papa and mamma; but look straight on the stage, and don't, with your rare loveliness, attract vulgar attention.

Yours jealously,
AUGUSTUS FITHIAN.

Then, with a heavy sigh, putting aside this little missive, I wrote thus to Gertrude:

MY DEAR GERTRUDE—I find it quite impossible to go with you on Tuesday evening. An unpleasant, but imperative obstacle forbids.

Yours always,
AUGUSTUS FITHIAN.

Night was already upon me when I had finished writing. Hurrying the two notes into envelopes, directing them with scrawling precipitation, and giving them into the landlady's hands to post, I threw myself on my bed without lighting my lamp. I lay hour after hour tossing, thinking, wondering. One thing was certain, my honor was pledged to Gertrude, but my love to Hattie, and there was more of love than honor about me just then. I turned coldly from a severe appeal on behalf of expediency and Gertrude, and plunged headlong into a delicious reverie of love and Hattie. Not a wink of sleep did I get till the morning sun streamed coldly and accusingly through my window; then in sheer fatigue I fell into a profound slumber, and never awoke till noon.

Accompanying a late matutinal meal, there came what seemed to be a voluminous post. There were letters and letters! I opened a prodigious envelope directed in Gertrude's severe Italian hand. There fell to the floor my missive of the night before. What did it mean? I opened and read her explanatory note:

MR. FITHIAN—I return you the letter to your friend Hattie, which you misdirected last evening. I hope you will keep the engagement that I unconsciously interrupted, and will be able to protect her rare loveliness from the vulgar attention you so much deplore.

Respectfully,
GERTRUDE VANDEWATER.

After recovering from this thunderbolt of justice I took Hattie's little note, which contained these few but terrible lines:

DEAR MR. FITHIAN—I understand now why you were unwilling I should go to the concert. As I must not be an unpleasant and imperative obstacle to you, I shall never see you again.

HATTIE BIGBY.

I took up my hat and went out, without knowing exactly why, and found myself presently at Gertrude's house. The blinds were partially closed, but under the curtain I saw the clumsy shoes of the Reverend Cavendish almost touching the slippers of Gertrude, and all four feet were under the table laden with architectural drawings.

A sudden impulse of rage seized me; I ran up the steps and pulled loudly at the bell. The servant only half opened the door.

"Miss Vandewater is not at home," he said.

I handed him my card, and beckoned to him to take it within. Something in my face made him obey. He went in with it, but came out again, almost immediately, with the card in his hand.

"Miss Vandewater is not at home," he repeated in that dry, hollow voice peculiar to the Vandewater household.

I plunged madly down the steps and and made my way homeward. My landlady called to me as I was going up stairs that somebody was waiting in my room for me. "He would insist upon going up and waiting for you," she said. "You see sir people *must* be seen sometimes."

She thought it was a dun, and so did I. I was prepared to throw an importunate creditor over the balusters, and went boldly into the room.

In an arm-chair, near the fire, sat Bigby!

"I've come to talk to you," he said.

"First of all, Bigby," I exclaimed, "You must understand that I love your daughter Hattie."

Bigby almost fell out of the chair. He stared at me open-mouthed. I saw from his face he was in complete ignorance of everything, but I went on, nevertheless:

"I love her to distraction. I never loved any woman before, and I never will again. I want you to tell her so, Bigby, for of course, I sha'n't see her."

"I won't do nothing of the kind," said Bigby. "What do you mean by saying you love one woman, when you're going to marry another?"

"I'll never marry Miss Vandewater, Bigby. That's all broken off."

Bigby fell back in his chair.

"Broken off," he gasped, "when I've had my men working night and day on them clothes of yours!"

"I can't help that, Bigby. I know I'm a ruined man as far as those things are concerned; but it's out of the question. I wouldn't marry her if I could, and I couldn't if I would." Then I told him everything.

"Them there clothes of yours'll be all out of fashion," he said mournfully, when I had concluded.

"I won't need them, Bigby; I'm going to the mines."

Bigby gazed musingly in the fire.—Once or twice he turned and looked at me.

"If a woman is good enough to love she's good enough to marry, ain't she, Mr. Fithian?" he said at length.

"Unquestionably, Bigby."

"And you love my Hattie, you say?"

"I adore her, Bigby; I—"

"And you think she is fond of you?" broke in the old gentleman.

"I—I hope so. I earnestly believe she is."

"And if I gave her to you, Mr. Fithian—and you know how much store we set by her—and if my wife and me would never lay a straw in your path, and would keep from troubling you all we could, would—would you give me your honor as a gentleman, Mr. Fithian—as a *gentleman* mind—you'd do your best to make her happy?"

You see Bigby's idea of a gentleman was something of an antithesis.

I took his shaking hands in mine. I said—But what does it matter what I said? I had always been fond of Bigby. I respected him now more than any one I knew; Mrs. Bigby was the handsomest woman for her age I ever saw; and as for Hattie—you all know how I felt about Hattie.

Some weeks after I met Vandewater. He shook hands with me reproachfully.

"I couldn't help it, Van," I said. "I decided to marry for love."

"Hem!" said Van, with a cynical smile—"let me see. I think old Bigby must be worth in the neighborhood of half a million of dollars."

The Old Story.

Washington Cor. Louisville Courier.

To-day there walks with head erect a man who, after ruining an innocent, unsuspecting girl, married another, who was almost her near neighbor. His wife is very beautiful and attractive. When the story reached her ears, and the poor little babe was brought to her notice, her heart almost broke, and she resolved to leave the man, although he had only been her husband a few months. Relations thought it best to take no steps in the matter, and she was dissuaded from obtaining a divorce. But the smooth-faced villain was not content with the misery he had wrought, but sought to regain his power over the girl during the temporary absence of his wife. Poor thing, she was trying so hard to be worthy of the forgiveness of her father and sister who had not cast her off. One day, a car filled with passengers was passing down the street. One young man in the car called the attention of another to a beautiful girl who was about entering a store and named her as the mistress of ——. He had mistaken the innocent young sister, and a woman in the car, who overheard the remark and knew the girl, made it her business to call at the house of the two sisters and relate what occurred in the cars. The young lady turned upon her unfortunate sister, and with vehemence reproached her for the disgrace she had brought upon the family, and added that she would no longer live in the same house with her, but would hereafter live with a relative in another city, where she could escape insults. The poor wounded heart gave way, and the forsaken one fell to the floor in strong convulsions. In three days she died. Her betrayer sat upon the steps of his father-in-law's dwelling and watched the funeral as it passed.

"Twice one is won," repeated an urchin, in an absent-minded manner.—"What!" cried his father, "have I spent so much money on your education with no better results than that?" "Twice one is two, sir." "Well, dad," replied young hopeless, "I will admit that you are right from one standpoint; but, with all due deference to you as my parental progenitor, I must beg leave to maintain that, when I win two one-dollar bills on a horse race, twice one is won."

Betting at horse races is being broken up in Paris.

THE NEW SCRIPTURES.

According to Tyndall, Huxley, Spencer and Darwin.

(Cincinnati Commercial.)

GENESIS—CHAPTER II.

1. Primarily the Unknowable moved upon cosmos and evolved protoplasm.

2. And protoplasm was inorganic and undifferentiated, containing all things in potential energy; and a spirit of evolution moved upon the fluid mass.

3. And the Unknowable said, Let atoms attract; and their contact begat light, heat, and electricity.

4. And the Unconditioned differentiated the atoms, each after its kind; and their combinations begat rock, air and water.

5. And there went out a spirit of evolution from the Unconditioned, and working in protoplasm, by accretion and absorption produced the organic cell.

6. And cell by nutrition evolved primordial germ, and germ developed protogene; and protogene begat eozoon, and eozoon begat monad, and monad begat animalcule.

7. And animalcule begat ephemera; then began creeping things to multiply on the face of the earth.

8. And earthy atom in vegetable protoplasm begat the molecule, and thence came all grass and every herb in the earth.

9. And animalculæ in the water evolved fins, tails, claws, and scales; and in the air wings and beaks; and on the land they sprouted such organs as were necessary as played upon by the environment.

10 And by accretion and absorption came the radiata and mollusca, and mollusca begat articulata, and articulata begat vertebrata.

11. Now these are the generation of the higher vertebrata, in the cosmic period that the Unknowable evoluted the bipedal mammalia.

12. And every man of the earth, while he was yet a monkey, and the horse while he was a hipparion, and the hipparion before he was an oredon.

13. Out of the ascidian came the amphibian and begat the pentadactyle; and the pentadactyle by inheritance and selection produced the hylobate, from which are the simiadæ in all their tribes.

14. And out of the simiadæ the lemur prevailed above his fellows and produced the platyrhine monkey.

15. And the platyrhine begat the catarrhine, and the catarrhine monkey begat the anthropoid ape, and the ape begat the longimanous orang, and the orang begat the chimpanzee, and the chimpanzee evoluted the what-is-it.

16. And the what-is-it went into the land of Nod and took him a wife of the longimanous gibbons.

17. And in process of the cosmic period were born unto them and their children the anthropomorphic primordial types.

18. The homunculus, the prognathus, the troglodyte, the autochthon, the terragen—these are the generations of primeval man.

17. And primeval man was naked and not ashamed, but lived in quadrumanous innocence, and struggled mightily to harmonize with the environment.

20. And by inheritance and natural selection did he progress from the stable and homogeneous to the complex and heterogeneous—for the weakest died and the strongest grew and multiplied.

21. And man grew a thumb for that he had need of it, and developed capacities for prey.

22. For, behold, the swiftest men caught the most animals, and the swiftest animals got away from the most men; wherefore the slow animals were eaten and the slow men starved to death.

23. And as types were differentiated, the weaker types continually disappeared.

24. And the earth was filled with violence; for man strove with man, and tribe with tribe, whereby they killed off the weak and foolish, and secured the survival of the fittest.

Thaddeus Stevens's Estate—An Asylum to be Founded

From the Lancaster Express.

Last week we chronicled the death of the nephew of "the Great Commoner." In this connection it becomes a matter of interest to recall the fact that the old Commoner gave to the deceased (by his last will and testament) an annuity of $800, and, if certain conditions which he imposed upon deceased had been complied with, the whole estate would have reverted to him; otherwise the estate was to go to the founding of an orphan asylum for the use of all denominations, races and colors. Inasmuch as Col. Stevens did not comply with the conditions of the will, the entire estate (barring a few small bequests) will go to the founding of a great orphan asylum in Lancaster. The estate is variously estimated to be worth from $100,000 to $150,000. The will designated the southern section of Lancaster—south of East or West King street—as the locality for the asylum; and we understand that certain parties in that section are now ready to give the land just as soon as the executors—Hon. O. J. Dicke, Hon. Edward McPherson, and Hon. A. E. Roberts—are ready to proceed with the building.

Tuscumbia.

From the Courier-Journal.

Tuscumbia is a pleasant little town of about 1,500 inhabitants, situated on the Memphis & Charleston Railroad, 7 miles west of Huntsville and two miles from the Tennessee River. It is one of the oldest towns in Alabama, and is chiefly famous for its spring, which is the largest fountain in the United States, and which formed the nucleus for a settlement by the whites. The town was the headquarters for the Cherokee tribe, and in its earlier days was the theater of many a bloody scene. The town is built principally of brick, and presented, prior to the disaster, quite a city-like appearance. Among its public buildings was a fine hotel, several churches, an institute of learning, and a number of fine buildings. Before the war it was a thriving town, but the ravages of both Confederate and Federal armies, especially the plundering of the latter, robbed the town of its substance and the people of their energy and enterprise. Since the close of the war the people have struggled hard to regain their former status, and some of the very houses which were swept away were numbered among the recent improvements.

Sensible little Denmark is going to abolish the rights of primogeniture and all titles of nobility.

RELIGIOUS.

The net gain of the thirty-four Baptist Churches of Boston, Massachusetts, the past year was 317, making the present total Baptist membership of the city 10,022.

The Church of England Association has granted 300 guineas to aid the venerable Archdeacon Philpotts in the further prosecution of the Exeter Reredos suit.

The expenditures of the missionary society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, on domestic missions, from 1853 to 1873, have been $3,663,591, all of which has been expended within the limits of the United States.

The statistics of the German Methodist Church of America for 1873 show 36,178 members and probationers, being an increase for the year of 1,550. They have 552 churches, valued at $2,039,215; and 234 parsonages worth $341,475. All this is the growth of about thirty years.

St. Andrew's Day, November 30th, having been set apart in England and recommended by the American Bishops as a day of intercession for Missions, the Secretaries of the Domestic and Foreign Committees have sent out a service substantially the same as that used on a similar occasion in December, 1873.

The Archbishop of Munich has issued a short pastoral on the conversion of the Queen Dowager of Bavaria to Romanism. The Queen Dowager is the first Catholic Queen of Bavaria, as the kings of that country have always married Protestants out of respect to the large number of Lutherans among their subjects.

On Sunday, Oct. 25, the first English church built within the walls of Rome was opened for public worship. It stands in the Piazza St. Sylvestro, and is dedicated to the Holy Trinity. The congregation at this opening numbered 180 persons. It might here be mentioned that since the recall by the French Government of the Orenoque, the English representative at the Vatican has been withdrawn.

Prof. J. A. Paine, the leader of this year's expedition of the American Society for the exploration of Palestine east of the Jordan, has just returned home. The expedition went out last spring. On account of the unsettled state of the region assigned, that part of Moab immediately east of the Dead Sea, they turned aside into the land of Gilead. Prof. Paine reports many important discoveries made, particularly in the determining of historical sites.

In 1808 the number of Presbyterian communicants in the whole United States (three small presbyteries not reporting) was 21,270. The population of the country was then nearly 700,000,000. Philadelphia, with a population of 700,000, now has 22,035 communicants, more than the whole country had at the former date. The total reported benevolent contributions in 1808 of the 21,270 communicants was $4,618, of the 22,035 communicants in Philadelphia this year the were $225,675.

Bishop Atkinson of the Protestant Episcopal Church said lately, in a speech, that the Episcopal liturgy was not "congenial" to the freedom, for the reason that "they are a people fond of exhibiting themselves and like to take an active part in the service." The *Presbyterian*, commenting on this, says: "The Methodists allow them to sing, and pray, and shout, and get happy, and they go into the Methodist Church by shoals."

On a Sunday, after the choir at Oberlin, Ohio, had sung without distinctly pronouncing the words, President Finney in his prayer alluded to the choir in the following manner: "O Lord, we have sung an anthem to thy praise. Thou knowest the words, but we do not. We do pray Thee that those who thus lead us may open their mouths, that we may know what they say, that we may join in Thy praise. May they not sing to be heard of men. May they not mock Thee and offend Thy people or the house of God by making a display of themselves."

Scene at the Mammoth Cave.

Here our guide had prepared a genuine surprise for us. Mysteriously commanding us to be seated in a dark corner, he suddenly seized the lights, and saying that he would return to find us on the morrow, withdrew. We heard his sonorous voice echoing along the galleries as he hurried back over the pathway, and while we were yet wondering what was the object of this sudden maneuver, we saw above us twinkling stars, and seemed to catch a glimpse of the blue sky from which we had thought ourselves shut out by the solid rock. Indeed, so strange was the illusion, that we fancied we could feel the fresh air blowing upon us, and, for a few moments, imagined that the guide had conveyed us by some roundabout way to the mouth of the cave, and then had hastily left us, that he might enjoy our surprise. But presently we heard his voice, confessing the cheat which he practiced upon us. The dark ceiling of the Star Chamber is covered with a myriad sparkling incrustations which resemble the stars, and the artful guide, by a careful display of his lamps and the use of Bengal lights, had produced a magical effect. The ceiling, which was not more than forty feet from our heads, had seemed remote as the heavens. It was like the early dawn, when the stars seem no longer to belong in the sky, and when they are gradually fading away. The guide, in the distance, imitated to perfection the crowing of the morning cock, and then burst into loud laughter as, removing the lamps, he took away with them the deceit, and returned to us.—*Scribner's for December.*

Tom Scott Will Take $70,000,000

Col. Thomas A. Scott was in town, and announced his purpose, openly, to come to Congress at the approaching session, and ask aid for his Texas Pacific Road. He says he wants $70,000,000 in all to complete the Road. This he proposes to raise on forty-year bonds, the interest of which, at five per cent. gold, he proposes to ask Congress to guarantee. To secure the Government, it is proposed to turn over all the land grants, all machinery, track, rolling stock, and appurtenances, and to issue the bonds as fast as the road is completed, in sections, at the rate of $30,000 a mile for the plains, and $40,000 a mile for the heavy grading. Col. Scott says he is confident that he will never be obliged to ask the Government to pay a coupon, and that it is proposed to pay the interest on the first four years out of the proceeds of the bonds.—Wash. Cor. Cin. Gazette.

THE WEEKLY BLADE.

D. R. LOCKE. J. P. JONES.
LOCKE & JONES, Proprietors.

TOLEDO, OHIO, THURSDAY DEC. 3, 1874.

OUR CLUB LIST.

We have made arrangements with the publishers enabling us to send the BLADE and either of the following publications for the price annexed (postage pre-paid:)

MONTHLIES.

THE LADIES FLORAL CABINET price $1.25 per year and BLADE, both one year, $2.75.
POSTOFFICE BULLETIN $1.00 and BLADE for $2.15.
THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY, price $4.00 a year, and the BLADE both one year for $5.00.
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THE LITTLE CORPORAL, price $1.50, and the BLADE both one year for $2.75.
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AMERICAN FARM JOURNAL, and WHITNEY'S MUSICAL GUEST, $1.50.
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LOCKE'S NATIONAL MONTHLY and TOLEDO BLADE $2.60.
LOCKE'S NATIONAL MONTHLY and AMERICAN FARM JOURNAL, $1.60.
LOCKE'S NATIONAL MONTHLY and WHITNEY'S MUSICAL GUEST, $1.75.
OLIVER OPTICS' BOY'S AND GIRLS, price $3.00, and the BLADE both one year for $4.25.
YOUNG FOLKS RURAL, Chicago, price $1.50, and the BLADE both one year for $2.75.
LADY'S OWN MAGAZINE, $2.00 and BLADE, $3.00.
LADY'S OWN MAGAZINE and FARM JOURNAL, $2.10.
LADY'S OWN MAGAZINE and LOCKE'S NATIONAL MONTHLY, $2.50.

WEEKLIES.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE, price $8.00 per year and BLADE for $8.50.
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BLADE, FARM JOURNAL and LOCKE'S NATIONAL MONTHLY $2.25.

☞ The above prices Cover Postage.

Please remember that we CANNOT ALLOW COMMISSIONS on subscriptions for the above named papers and magazines, except for the BLADE, Locke's Monthly and American Farm Journal as stated.

Our Agents everywhere are authorized to receive subscriptions at the above rates. In making this proposition we only stipulate that we must receive at the *same time* one subscriber for the BLADE for each copy of any other publication ordered from the list. They need not both be sent to the same person, nor even to the same Post Office, and in renewing their subscriptions, old as well as new ones, subscribers may avail themselves of the offer. The Magazines and papers are sent direct from the offices of publication to subscribers, so that there will be no delay in their receipt. No subscriptions received at the above rates for less than one year.

THE REVIVAL OF SLAVERY.

The Southern Democrats have not abandoned their purpose to re-establish human slavery. In every way possible, they are seeking to reduce the blacks to a state of involuntary servitude. Hitherto, it has not been deemed prudent to announce their purposes, but recent Democratic victories have emboldened them and frequent utterances are given to the cherished purpose of the old slave owners. In some instances, laws have been passed which look to the gradual return of the colored people to slavery. Such is the case in Texas, where a peonage act has been adopted which is clearly designed as a stepping-stone to perpetual enslavement in that State. Here is the third section of the act:

SEC. 3.—Any person confined in jail on a charge of having committed a misdemeanor or petty offense may be employed in like manner from the time of imprisonment until the time of trial, and if, upon trial, such person shall be acquitted, he shall be paid not less than 25 cents nor more than $1 per day, as the presiding Justice may contract; provided, that before trial and conviction no person shall be held to labor without his consent.

The Chicago *Tribune*, in commenting upon the section quoted, thus explains the effect which it is designed to have upon the unfortunate colored people of that State:

A black man is arrested for some trifling offense, and the Justice, without allowing him bail, immediately hires him out to his former owner until his trial. That owner might just as well own him, body and soul. To all intents and purposes he does. The trial of his former slave may be postponed indefinitely. The latter is not in condition to consult lawyers, or prepare his defense. He is condemned to hard labor, although he may be innocent. It is easy enough to put off his trial, upon one pretext and another, for he is so situated that he knows nothing of the proceedings in his case, and cannot even enter a protest, or appear in court personally or by proxy. At last, grant that a trial is awarded him. He has no counsel. He has had no opportunity to make a defense or summon witnesses. Whether innocent or guilty, he is sure to be convicted. It will not require much effort in Texas to impose the extreme penalty upon a negro. If acquitted, his employer would have been compelled to pay him the pittance of not less than twenty-five cents nor more than $1 per day; but, as he is convicted, the employer gets the previous labor for nothing, and can now make a new contract with the Justice for his labor during the term of his sentence, which, of course, has been made as long as the law will allow, if not longer. Wherein does this differ from African slavery, except that the employer cannot sell his labor?

It will readily be seen that the step from this law to one authorizing the purchase and sale of colored persons is an easy one for the old slaveholders to take. With the Democratic party in power throughout the South and in the nation, slavery would soon gain a foot-hold in the Southern States. There can be no doubt on this point. The leaders of the Democratic party are pro slavery men, and the South will control the party. Nothing but Republican success can prevent the subjugation of the colored race.

FERNANDO WOOD FOR LEADER.

It now seems almost certain that the Democrats propose to elect FERNANDO WOOD to the Speakership of the next House of Representatives. This would be a proper thing for that party to do. The part played by him in furnishing arms and ammunition for the rebels, should endear him to the Southern wing of the party, while his unblushing boldness as a salary grabber and a general corruptionist, cannot fail to commend him to the leaders of that party in all sections of the country. He probably is the best representative of modern Democracy that can anywhere be found, combining in his life and characteristics more prominently than any other man the conspicuous peculiarities of his party.

WAR CLOUDS BETWEEN GERMANY AND RUSSIA.

Late Parisian dispatches, which are considered as entirely trustworthy, and as emanating from authentic sources, say that Russia is preparing for a war with Germany, as she is fully convinced that the new Empire will, in the course of three or four years, demand the restoration of the German provinces of Russia, as she did those of Alsace and Lorraine from France. Notwithstanding the assurances of the Emperor WILLIAM at the opening of the German Imperial Parliament, on the 29th ult., that "any temptation to employ the united power of the Empire, otherwise than for defense," was at present unthought of, and far from his mind, the action of his Government is directly to the contrary, since the enormous increase and more perfect equipment of the army is constantly going on. When he speaks of the "completion of the military system of the Empire, by bills dealing with the Landsturm, and the appropriations of contributions among the various States for the maintenance of the army in time of peace," he means in plain words that every able bodied man under the age of forty-two, shall hereafter be liable to be drafted at any moment into the Landwehr, or first line of defense, which will leave the entire body of the regular standing army at the disposal of the Government for the invasion of foreign soil, and this extension of the age of liability for active military service, places at its disposal over one million and a half of additional men, while more appropriations for the army from the different States in times of peace, manifests that the German people may expect increased taxes immediately for this purpose. That such a gigantic army is going to be kept year after year in idleness, solely for the nation's self-defense, is highly improbable, and that, when the proper time arrives, Germany will seek to extend her dominions, is evident to all who have watched her course for the past decade, and all the efforts she has made in building up the most thoroughly disciplined military system of the world. General VON MOLTKE has had spies in Russia for some time past, in those provinces which were wrested from Germany, whose people, not having become as yet naturalized, still speaking the German language, and retaining Teutonic manners and customs, would naturally affiliate with their own races, and feel a sympathy with the Government of their own nationality. This, together with the proposed reconstruction of the Landsturm above alluded to, has firmly convinced Russia that she must expect war with Germany in the future or resign her claims to certain territories to the German Empire.

THE CARLISTS.

It makes a vast difference from what source we receive dispatches from Spain, and, therefore, the news recently telegraphed by the Carlists must be accepted with doubt when their leaders affirm that their army is not demoralized, materially weakened by constant disaster, or that large numbers are deserting to the ranks of the Republicans. Undoubtedly both the correspondents of the latter as well as the former, have but little regard for truth, and each exaggerates the reverses of the other, as well as their own successes. According to news from Carlist sources, however, their army has again gathered around Irun, and is in an excellent condition for another aggressive campaign. Prince ALFONSO, after making a short visit to France, has returned to the vicinity of Irun, assuming his former command. On the 19th inst., he led a detachment against that portion of the city known as San Masial, and attempted to take it by storm; a vigorous cannonade, however, from the besieged drove back his forces and compelled him to give up the attempt. Retreating to some distance from the city, they there fixed their position and recaptured Oyarzin, tearing up the railway track and destroying the wagon road between that village and San Sebastian. It appears that their reverses, and successes, if they have really experienced the latter, have taught the Carlists one thing at least, viz., that they must respect newspaper correspondents. Two knights of the pencil were arrested by the soldiers last week and carried to headquarters for punishment, but Gen. EGARA wisely ordered their immediate release. While dispatches from Republican sources do not deny that the Carlists have gained some little temporary advantages by the retaking of Oyarzin, they claim that these are immaterial, and that the government forces are sufficiently powerful to hold Irun, and maintain every strong position elsewhere, which they have taken from the enemy. A severe storm caused considerable destruction to the locality of the seat of war, but since its abatement, roads have been rapidly repaired and the Republican troops are again in motion. Notwithstanding the evident contempt which the contestants manifest for truth, it is plainly discernable that the solution of the Spanish troubles is, as yet, as far off as it was when the present war began.

☞ The Empress of Russia is not on friendly terms with her British relatives. Queen VICTORIA has failed to extend to the august guest the civilities due so distinguished a visitor, and that too when her presence in England was for the purpose of welcoming into the Imperial and Monarchial world another heir of royalty. The Duke of Edinburg says he can not afford to pay the bills of his mother-in-law, and the Queen of England declares she is too poor to do so, so the Czarina pays her own way in the house of her daughter, and will go back to Russia with a very poor opinion of English hospitality, and of the liberality of her daughter's relations.

☞ Rochester *Democrat*: "Mrs. SWISSHELM says she wears a chemise made of unbleached cotton, that she washes it in hot water without soap, and folds it up without ironing. And let us have no argument on this unpleasant subject. Let us take Mrs. SWISSHELM's word for it and drop the matter forever."

ÆRIAL NAVIGATION.

LEONARDI DA VINCI, who flourished in Italy the last half of the fifteenth and early part of the sixteenth centuries, was a sort of universal genius. Not content with being a sculptor of no mean attainments, and one of the greatest painters that ever lived, he devoted himself extensively to astronomy, music, botany, poetry, military art, mechanics, and the science of æronautics, and his posthumous manuscripts foreshadow some of the most important discoveries of succeeding ages. The Paris journal, *Le Aeronaut*, has just published the only remaining fragment of his most important paper on ærial navigation, giving also the designs that accompany it. LEONARDI firmly believed that the strength of a man should suffice to raise him into the air, and while this position seems hardly tenable at the present day, his views and drawings are of decided value as indicating approximately the means through which the navigation of the air is to be attained. For it is, we think, not going to far to assume that whatever the future shall accomplish in the way of traveling from place to place through the air must be reached through the aid of a positive progressive force, which shall act not only against gravitation, but against the air itself in order to produce the desired result. Is this problem so difficult as to be impossible? The laws which govern the action of the air under any given circumstances are as immutable as the laws of the cause and effect, and every new step attained toward the solution of the problem, is a permanent advancement, a gain to all future research. So far as accurate predetermined progress in any required direction is concerned, the balloon is an utter failure. Behind its apparent success in rising in the air, is hidden the fallacy which assumes that the absence of weight is essential to ærial navigation, an assumption that leaves the æronaut without the latent reserve power of weight (for weight is power) the instant that he encounters any other force than gravitation. Scores of other attempts to navigate the air made without the balloon have proved fatally fruitless, because the inventors have assumed it to be only necessary to throw themselves from some height when their own momentum, aided by apparatus employed, would carry them outward and forward. But until such apparatus can be constructed so as to raise itself and its operator from the ground, all such attempts can only add to the number of sudden deaths. It seems hardly probable that through his own unaided power man will ever be able to navigate the air by means of any machinery which he may contrive, yet the resistance offered by gravity and inertia are not so great that they may not be overcome through the help of some of the numerous forces which Science is rapidly developing for our use. But the whole theory of ærial navigation must first be changed and the air be regarded as furnishing its own resistant to the progress of a body and to the exercise of a force which propels it, before any definite results will be obtained. Given the adequate power, and a fulcrum for its application, and the weight must move—there is no preventing it, whether the laws of gravitation yield their consent or refuse it. But the fulcrum in this case, is a fleeting, shifting one, and to avail himself of it successfully the aeronaut must seize it as it flies. Is the task so difficult? The birds of the air accomplish it with the greatest ease and security, evolving from a given amount of power the greatest possible results. Here, in a word, is the whole secret of aerial navigation. If any man would comprehend it let him discover how the bird flies, and he has only to extend the same principles to a greater scale and the act is accomplished. For the appliances of Nature are calculated to produce most effectively the results at which she aims, and success less lies only in the path of her pointing out.

☞ The sisters SMITH, of Glastonbury, Conn., who don't believe in taxation without representation, are determined to fight it out on that line.—ABBY has written a letter giving an account of their attendance at a town meeting, which was held to consider the expenses of the town, and she comments very sarcastically on the proceedings.—They were treated very civilly, though nobody seemed glad to see them. They were anxious to conform to the customs of the place, and so pulled off their gloves when they noticed the men wore none. The tax collector sat in a corner, apparently not daring to look the resolute sisters in the face. They found it cost $317 to have nine men to look after the school, and think a smaller number of women could do it better. They are living now in daily expectation of having their furniture sold for taxes. They thought they owned it, they say, but find it belongs to the town, and there is no knowing when the owners will take it away. The weird sisters do not seem to be happy.

☞ A Kenosha merchant was recently robbed of goods to the amount of $4,000 which Chicago detectives obtained for him on the payment of $800. In view of this fact, the Chicago *Journal* says: "From this it would appear that somebody in Chicago, if not somebody in Kenosha, knows who the thieves are, and is in intimate relationship with them, and the question occurs to us whether this somebody who negotiates between thieves and their victims, is not a worse enemy to the community than the thieves themselves." Those "middle men" in the thieving business are about the "worst pills in the box."

☞ The re-election of Senator HAMLIN is bitterly opposed by some of the leading Republican journals of Maine. They claim that by forcing his election, the friends of the Senator are jeopardizing the interests of the party in that State.

☞ Washington correspondents state that River and Harbor Appropriations, at the coming session of Congress, will be about the same as those made at the last session.

WHY DR. NICHOLSON CHANGED.

We have already referred to the fact that Rev. Dr. NICHOLSON, rector of Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church, Newark, N. J., a leading minister in that denomination, has changed his base, and is now acting with the Reformed Episcopal Church. The following letter gives the reasons for this change:

To the Wardens and Vestry of Trinity Church:

GENTLEMEN:—I herewith hand you my resignation of the rectorship of Trinity Church. It is with unfeigned grief that I have felt myself in conscience compelled to take this step. After a long and wearisome conflict with myself, and no little mental suffering, but with continual prayer to God, on last evening I was led to a clear and settled conclusion. I cannot continue to exercise my ministry in the Protestant Episcopal Church. The Church principles now so universally believed and taught, and which were reaffirmed by the late General Convention with an unwonted emphasis, are, in my judgment, not only Scripturally untrue, but also (I mean no offense) deeply dishonoring to the Lord and Master, and especially so to the Holy Spirit. As long as I am in this ministry, I must, in my conscience, oppose the churchmanship which yet I shall continue to hear proclaimed. But I do not wish, and, indeed, it were useless, to be always fighting for a forlorn hope. The General Convention has made tenfold more intense the Anti-Protestant errors of the now prevailing churchmanship, and never till there is a revised Prayer Book can such errors be counteracted. But of that there is no hope. I believe myself to be acting in this matter, in clear obedience to God.

I designate the 30th of this month as the termination of my rectorship. I beg to say, however, that I would not willingly embarrass you in your arrangement for the pulpit; and if, by my staying for a Sunday or two longer, it would contribute to your convenience in this regard, I can gladly do so.

I am happy to know that the church is full, and that, so far as I can observe, the parish is prosperous. It gives me pleasure to say that, excepting only several individual instances, the whole body of the congregation are my personal friends, and that with them all I am in daily intercourse of love and confidence. It does grieve me beyond measure to feel that I must leave so many whose love and friendship for me as their pastor have grown and flourished under the auspices of those Gospel teachings which are so precious to my own soul.

I beg, gentlemen, one and all, to present to you assurances of my unfeigned interest and Christian love. A large debt of gratitude, also, I owe you for your kindnesses innumerable. May the blessings of our gracious God be upon you and your families, and upon this beloved parish. Ever faithfully yours in Gospel bonds.

WM. R. NICHOLSON.

TRINITY RECTORY, Nov. 18, 1874.

MERITED PUNISHMENT.

Great interest has been elicited by a case which recently came before the State Contesting Board of Kentucky, in session at Frankfort for the past two weeks. At the August election, THOMAS L. JONES, a Democrat, was elected by 50,000 majority over his opponent. It was charged at the time that according to the laws of the State he was ineligible, as he had five years previously accepted a challenge to fight a duel. Nevertheless, he persisted in being a candidate, and received the above named majority. The case was brought before the Contesting Board, and as it was made up altogether of partisan friends of JONES, it was feared that the laws of the State might not be adhered to in his case, and some method be devised whereby he would escape their ruling. Such, however, was not the fact. After a prolonged and thorough examination of all the evidence and testimony which could be brought to bear upon the case, the Court declared him ineligible to any office in the State, in accordance with the law, since it was clearly proven that he did accept a challenge, and in consequence is disfranchised from holding any official position in Kentucky. This ruling will establish an important precedent regarding the well-merited punishment of the duelist, which if followed, will greatly aid in suppressing this barbarous custom of unenlightened ages. It is high time that the law deals with this class of offenders as they deserve, and since accepting a challenge to murder a fellow man, is, in a moral sense, quite as great a crime as giving one, the offender not only deserves to be disqualified from holding any position under the Government, but to be disfranchised as well, as he is not fit to enjoy the rights and immunities pertaining to American citizenship.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* has an advertisement beginning "Two sisters want washing." This is verily a sad predicament for a couple of young ladies to be placed in, but we judge that owing to the late drought water must be scarce in the Centennial City. We call upon the kind-hearted to give these dirty young women a chance to perform their ablutions.

☞ The Midland Railway Company of England, not satisfied with its former management for providing second and third class railway carriages and fares, recently determined to abolish them and to henceforth adopt the American mode of railroad travel, providing good accommodation for one price. Subsequent to this action, however, a meeting of the Northwestern, Great Northern, North-eastern, Great Western, Lancashire & Yorkshire, and Manchester & Sheffield Railways was held, when it was resolved to abolish only the third class of carriages. To this the Midland Railway Company finally acceded, all the companies fixing the same rate of charges.

☞ Excavations made in the vicinity of Rome, on the site of ancient Alatri, have disclosed the ruins of an immense aqueduct, built more than twenty centuries ago, which supplied that city with pure water from a neighboring mountain. It manifests remarkable skill in engineering, and demonstrates that the ancients were only lacking in the mechanic arts, to have brought the science of engineering to its present stand point of superiority.

☞ That no evil exists without some compensating good, is again demonstrated by the discovery that the Colorado potato bug possesses qualities which make an excellent substitute for the Spanish fly. A chemical manufacturing firm of Indianapolis have recently given an order for one thousand pounds of these destructive pests, to be manufactured into blisters, to assuage the ills of suffering mankind by a counter irritant.

☞ His Royal Majesty, King COFFEE, of Ashantee, has been deposed and succeeded by his nephew, which, according to Cape Coast Castle correspondents, will have the effect to bring peace to the quarrelsome tribes, and unite them on a friendly footing with the Government, as the old King was a very unpopular ruler.

SHALL IT BE MADE A VICTORY?

No close observer of public sentiment regards the recent Democratic success in the light of a victory for that party. They were merely permitted to occupy certain portions of the ground hitherto within the lines of the Republican party. Whether this contraction of Republican lines shall be permanent or only temporary, depends very much upon the action of Congress at its coming session.

That those Democrats who properly understand the situation, do not regard the recent elections as decisive, is endorsed by the following statements made by the Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*:

Several prominent Democrats who have arrived here express themselves freely to the effect that the leaders of their party do not look upon the late political result as a Democratic victory, but that the question with them, and with their party, is whether they can make it a victory. They ascribe the Republican defeats to the general dissatisfaction of the voters of that party, and do not look upon these dissatisfactionists as persons upon whom the Democracy can rely to any extent, provided the Republican leaders give proper heed to lessons of the election.

That is undoubtedly the correct view of the situation. It is in the power of the Republican majority in Congress to insure Republican success in the next Presidential election; or they may give permanency to the success of the Democracy. It is in their power to give prosperity to the country, by providing for an amount of currency equal to the demands of business; or they may continue a policy of contraction and insure business prostration. The one could not fail to inspire confidence in and success to the Republican party; the other is just as certain to bring defeat. It all depends upon the action of Congress, and if they heed the lessons of the election, all will be well.

THE PATAGONIAN KING.

The King of Patagonia has met with the misfortune which so often brings low crowned heads, having been arrested as an usurper and thrown into prison. His Patagonion Mejesty is a native of France, named TOUNENS, and a lawyer by profession, who some years since emigrated to the southern extremity of South America, in the hope of bettering his fortunes. Learning the language of the natives, he succeeded, through trafficking with them, in making himself very popular, as one of his countrymen had done with the Indian tribes of Auricuma, and imitating him he, through shrewd management, succeeded by a Patagonian plebiscite in being selected king of that country. Desiring to improve and develop his kingdom, he sailed for France several months since to negotiate a loan, and enter into a commercial treaty with the land of his nativity. The Argentine Republic claims jurisdiction over Patagonia, and before the outbreak of the present civil war, was about to invade that country and dispossess King TOUNENS the First, but owing to troubles at home was forced to abandon the attempt. Learning of his voyage to France, emisaries were detailed to watch his return, and a war ship was given them to effect his arrest, which was accomplished on the 4th inst., in Argentine waters. He was carried to Buenos Ayers and thrown into prison to await his trial as a usurper, and an enemy of the Argentine Republic. He will probably claim that he is a citizen of France and not subject to Argentine jurisdiction, although such a plea must dis-establish his claims to the Patagonian throne.

☞ Mrs. General SHERMAN has presented her daughter, Mrs. FITCH, with a house in St. Louis, which she has furnished elegantly, while the General of the Army has added $10,000 in cash thereto, and when the rich, rare and elegant four hundred wedding presents are taken into consideration, what young lady about to be married wouldn't be the daugater of the General of the Army?

☞ The bones of CALDERON, the great dramatic poet of Spain, were last week removed from their resting place in the Church of San Francisco, Madrid, to the cemetery of San Nicholas, near that city. Their removal was attended by a large cortege of distinguished representatives of the press, the academies, and all the religious organizations of the Spanish Capital.

☞ The Rev. Dr. NICHOLSON, Rector of Trinity, the old and wealthiest of Episcopal Churches in Newark, N. J., announces his adhesion to the Reform Episcopal Church movement. This is regarded as a very important acquisition to the new organization.

☞ The hurricane which swept over the West Indies on the 1st inst., was productive of very extensive damage to the crops, to buildings, and to the shipping at anchor in the harbors of Kingston and St. Anne.

☞ The Chicago *Journal* of Saturday evening, says: "This week's receipts of hogs at this market will foot up a total of about 213,000 head—the largest week's receipts since Chicago has been a live stock market."

☞ And now it is stated that a wild vanilla has been introduced into market which is poisonous, while the cultivated variety is harmless. The vanilla aroma has also been discovered in pine sap and will be extracted in large quantities.

☞ The Memorial building, or Fine Art Hall, for the Centennial Exposition, is now four stories high, and ready for the roof. Its estimated cost is $1,500,000.

☞ It is now rumored that the Saratoga compact will probably fall to pieces, since the Baltimore & Ohio Company cannot be induced to join the combination.

☞ Only think of it; the Boston people are now discussing the propriety of cutting Boston Common up into city lots! The next thing, they will be for converting Faneuil Hall into a slaughter house!

☞ It has been discovered that four hundred invitations to Miss SHERMAN's wedding were stolen from the Washington postoffice.

☞ A person vaccinated in infancy, should have it done again a little after the age of puberty, and then not again until fifty years old.

PATENT ICE.

Those of our citizens and the adjacent country who, owing to the unusual absence of sufficiently cold weather last winter to freeze ice of the requisite thickness for summer use, who deprived themselves of that luxury during the past season on account of the greed and rapacity of ice dealers, may now congratulate themselves that they will probably never again be placed in a similar predicament. Some inventive Californians have manufactured ice by a patent, said to be superior to that produced by the workmanship of old Jack Frost, which they can afford to consumers at prices varying from one and a half to two and a half cents per pound. Two persons claim the invention, and are having recourse to the law to establish their individual claims thereto. But, be that as it may, certain it is, that patent ice is now an accomplished fact and no longer an impossibility. For more than half a century, efforts have been made in many tropical and semi-tropical localities of the world, to discover a process for manufacturing this delicious luxury, but hitherto all have failed entirely or proved impracticable on account of the great expense involved. While NAPOLEON was a prisoner at St. Helena, one of his greatest privations was want of ice, particularly during the last years of his life, when he suffered much from the torrid atmosphere of the island and internal fever. Lady HOLLAND, commiserating his misfortunes, after having visited him, on her return to England, became interested in an ice machine then first brought to notice, which worked successfully in that climate, and purchasing one, she sent it to the captive Emperor. LES CASES, in his memoirs, alludes to the joy with which it was received, and the sorrow which succeeded when, after many vain attempts, it was discovered that it was useless in the heated and dry atmosphere of St. Helena. From that time to the present, success has not attended the numerous subsequent efforts made to produce artificial ice, but now the thing has been accomplished, and we no longer require the services of the Winter King to enjoy our cooling draughts in summer heat. Senator JONES, the Crœsus of the Pacific Coast, has become the patron of the invention and invested largely in it, which augurs well for its success. Probably in less than a year the process will be understood here, when ice will become so cheap, that all will be enabled to luxuriate daily on ice cream during the summer heat, and when luke warm lemonades, julips and cocktails will be numbered among the extinct beverages of an unenlightened age.

UNWHIPPED REBELS.

The smothered fires of indignation, which have slumbered in the hearts of Southern rebels since the war, are blazing up again since the recent Democratic victories. There is a peculiar meaning to this, and the people should know what it signifies. In North-eastern Texas, the spirit of the South was recently exhibited at a ball, where a gay lady appeared in a peculiar costume which made her the queen of the evening. The Texas *Bulletin*, of Marshall, gives the following description of this costume:

This dress represented the first flag of the Confederacy. On her arm she bore the flag adopted by the Confederate National Congress. On the lower skirt were stars for the States, with the name and seal of each State in the centre; photographs of Confederate Generals were on the upper skirt, together with pictures of the Alabama and Sumter; on her shoulders were streamers with the successful battles; manacles and chains were on her arms; a coronet of the seceded States was on her head, and rising above them was a black veil representing the gloom thrown over them. This was fastened by the dagger of oppression.

While we are willing to grant the largest freedom in dress, particularly among the ladies, such acts are of so traitorous a character that those who delight in them need close watching. They would stab the nation, if in their power, and will attach themselves to the party which will afford them the largest opportunities for gratifying their desires to destroy universal freedom and re-establish the institution of slavery.

WHAT A CHANGE.

Of all the places in the country, South Carolina was the hot-bed of pro-slavery sentiments—the very darkest of all dark spots in the history of American slavery. The colored people, prior to the war, were recognized as mere beasts of burthen, possessing no rights not extended to common brutes. Times have changed. The African is a man and a voter in South Carolina. He is the equal of the white man in the enjoyment of political privileges. In the Legislature of that State on Wednesday, ex-Congressman ELLIOTT, a black man, was elected Speaker of the House! A colored man Speaker of the South Carolina House of Representatives! And that, too, in the same year in which Massachusetts elects a Democratic Governor! Wonders, like troubles, must travel in pairs.

☞ Madame PATTI's reappearance in Paris, in the opera of the "Huguenots," for the benefit of the poor of Alsace and Lorraine, was hailed with an ovation rarely accorded to an artist. The stage was literally covered with the choicest flowers, she was three times called before the curtain to receive the adulation of the audience, and when she reached her apartments, she found them luxuriantly decorated with flowers from the hands of her admirers.

☞ Governor elect TILDEN proposes to live in princely magnificence during his stay in Albany. He has rented one of the finest residences in the city, and expects his sister and niece to preside over the hospitalities of the mansion. There is very little old fashioned Democratic simplicity about all this, and what a howl the Democracy would raise about such "aping of royalty," was the boot on the other leg.

☞ Hon. EDWIN H. EWING, a prominent candidate for the Tennessee Senatorship, has been making a speech in which he intimated that as soon as the Democrats obtain power they were to commence removing the rust for the purpose of repealing every "obnoxious or unconstitutional law inspired by Radical malignity."

RADWAY'S REMEDIES.

THE DYING BODY

SUPPLIED WITH

The Vigor of Life

THROUGH

DR. RADWAY'S

Sarsaparillian Resolvent

THE GREAT

BLOOD PURIFIER!

ONE BOTTLE

Will make the Blood pure, the Skin clear, the Eyes bright, the Complexion smooth and transparent, the Hair strong, and remove all Sores, Pimples, Blotches, Pustules, Tetters, Cankers, etc., from the Head, Face, Neck, Mouth and Skin. It is pleasant to take, and the dose is small

It Resolves away Diseased Deposits. It Purifies the Blood and Renovates the System. It Cures with certainty all Chronic Diseases that have lingered in the system five or ten years, whether it be

Scrofula or Syphilitic, Hereditary or Contagious,

BE IT SEATED IN THE

LUNGS OR STOMACH, SKIN OR BONES, FLESH OR NERVES,

CORRUPTING THE SOLIDS AND VITIATING THE FLUIDS.

Chronic Rheumatism, Scrofula, Glandular Swelling, Hacking Dry Cough, Cancerous Affections, Syphilitic Complaints, Bleeding of the Lungs, Dyspepsia, Water Brash, Tic Doloreux, White Swellings, Tumors, Ulcers, Skin and Hip Diseases, Mercurial Diseases, Female Complaints, Gout, Dropsy, Rickets, Salt Rheum, Bronchitis, Consumption, Liver Complaints, Ulcers in the Throat, Mouth, Tumors, Nodes in the Glands and other parts of the system, Sore Eyes, Strumorous Discharges from the Ears, and the worst forms of Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Fever Sores, Scald Head, Ring Worms, Erysipelas, Acne, Black Spots, Worms in the Flesh, Cancers in the Womb, and all weakening and painful discharges, Night Sweats, Loss of Sperm and all wastes of the life Principle are within the range of this wonder of Modern Chemistry, and a few days' use will prove to any person using it for either of these forms of disease, its potent power to cure them. Sold by Druggists, $1 per bottle.

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S

READY RELIEF,

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST MEDICINE FOR FAMILY USE IN THE WORLD.

ONE FIFTY CENT BOTTLE

Will cure more Complaints and prevent the system against sudden attacks of Epidemics and Contagious Diseases, than One Hundred Dollars expended for other medicines or medical attendance.

The moment Radway's Ready Relief is applied externally or taken internally according to directions—Pains, from whatever cause ceases to exist.

IMPORTANT.—Miners, Farmers and others residing in sparsely settled districts, where it is difficult to secure the services of a physician, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is invaluable. It can be used with positive assurance of doing good in all cases where pain or discomfort is experienced; or if seized with Influenza, Dyphtheria, Sore Throat, Bad Coughs, Hoarseness, Bilious Colic, Inflammation of the Bowels, Stomach, Lungs, Liver, Kidneys; or with Croup, Quinsy, Fever and Ague; or with Neuralgia, Headache, Tic Doloreux, Toothache, Earache; or with Lumbago, Pain in the Back, or Rheumatism; or with Diarrhoea, Cholera-Morbus or Dysentery; or with Burns, Scalds or Bruises; or with Strains, Cramps or Spasms, the application of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will cure you of the worst of these complaints in a few hours.

Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Sprains, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all Internal Pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant. Sold by Druggists. Price, 50 cents.

Dr. Radway's

Regulating Pills,

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse and strengthen. Radway's Pills, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all Derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely Vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness of Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Flutterings in the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breath, Flutterings at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensation when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all the above named disorders. Price, 25 cents per box. Sold by druggists.

Read "FALSE AND TRUE."

Send one letter stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 32 Warren street, New York. Information worth thousands will be sent you.

To Our Correspondents

Questions for this department of the BLADE should be written plainly and on one side of the sheet only. They should be kept separate from communications regarding subscriptions, books, specimen copies, and other matter of a purely business character. The latter either should be written on a separate sheet, or with a blank line dividing them from the questions. The full name and address should accompany each letter

SPECIAL NOTICE.—We call the attention of persons writing to this department of the BLADE, to the announcement that hereafter we shall exclude from these columns answers to any and all questions bearing *only* a fictitious signature. The reasons for such a course are too many to set forth here, but are all of weight and importance. This regulation will not apply to letters now on hand, nor to letters written and mailed prior to this date. We repeat that real names will be treated as confidential, and none published in these columns unless in cases of importance; nor will this regulation prevent correspondents from signing any initials or fictitious name they may choose, provided that in all cases the letter is accompanied by the real name of the writer. Questions asked anonymously after this date will not receive attention.

F. W., Waterville, O.—The first party named in Quincy, Michigan, is reliable; the other two may be reliable, but we cannot tell positively. We prefer not to answer inquiries of this character, but if you send them you should always give the character of the business in which the persons inquired for are engaged.

MISS C. R., Independence, N. Y.—We believe the firm named is reliable. We have never known anything to their discredit.

B. F. H., Lockport, Ill., may look for his article in the December No. of the FARM JOURNAL.

JOHN COTTRELL, Almonel, N. Y.—If a claim for pension is properly filed in the office of the Commissioner of Pensions at Washington, D. C., within five years from the date of the applicant's discharge from the service, the pension when allowed will commence from date of discharge; otherwise it will commence from date of filing the last evidence in the case. Our correspondent also asks for the address of Surgeon Darrell, late of the 86th N. Y. Vols. His residence at the close of the war was in Pennsylvania. Can any reader oblige him?

C. M., Andrews, O.—Yes, there is a paper published in New York City called by the name you give in your inquiry. But it is a miserable sheet in both morals and literature, and we would not willingly add a single subscriber to its lists, hence you will pardon us if we do not give you the address of its publishers.

B. F. H., Potterville, Kan.—Under act of Congress of July 28th, 1866, you would be entitled to one hundred dollars additional bounty for your first term of service. If you send to T. W. Talmadge, Columbus, O., stating we referred you to him, he will collect it for you on reasonable terms.

A. L., Anna, O.—The so-called "Cardiff Giant" was a large, rude statue, carved from stone, at Cardiff, Onondaga Co., New York, by a couple of men who pretended to have found it in a ravine. It was claimed to be the petrified body of a giant, and much interest was created by the supposed discovery, till it was found out to be a fraud.—The Northern lights are supposed to be a manifestation of electricity when the air is highly charged.—The magnetic poles are the points on the earth having the greatest magnetic intensity, and at these poles, a needle allowed to dip will point vertically downward. They do not correspond with the poles of the earth.

L. B., Beville, Kan.—We cannot recommend the party named in your letter of inquiry. He may be responsible, but if you undertake any dealings with him, you must do so at your own risk.

CHAS. P. W., Chesapeake City, Md.—We would not be willing to assume the responsibility of advising you to come West, especially not before the ensuing spring. But if you are then decided to do so, seek out some fertile section of the country, and avail yourself of the opportunities the Government is offering to every one for the acquisition of land, either by pre-emption or homestead. If you are a young man without family, and willing to undergo some privations, you may in this way get the surest and most satisfactory returns for your small capital. You need not, unless you choose, reside permanently on your land, since a residence of six months will enable you to purchase of the Government, after which the title is perfect and you may sell again to a second party if you wish.

T. F., Crown Point, N. Y.—We advise you not to embark in the "enterprise" mentioned in your letter of the 16th ult.—We have already advised you by mail regarding the other matters mentioned in your letter.

S. B., Waterloo, Ind.—You state that you have paid postage on your WEEKLY BLADE up to March 13th, 1875, and ask if we shall be obliged to pay it a second time after the new law goes into effect. We shall, unless we can show the postmaster here the receipt of the postmaster at Waterloo, for the postage up to that date. All postage after January 1st, 1875, must be prepaid at the office of publication, either by the publisher or the subscriber. We have decided to pay the postage ourselves, and trust to an increased subscription list to refund us the expenditure.

C. G. K., Blue Grass, Ills.—We will give you a reply shortly concerning big jaw in cattle, or as soon as we can consult our veterinarian. There is no difference between one foot square and one square foot. But there is a difference between *two feet* square and two square feet. For example, a board two feet square is two feet long by two feet wide, and contains four square feet; but a board containing two square feet is two feet long and only one foot wide, a difference of two square feet. You will readily see the difference by making two diagrams on paper, one two feet square, and the other containing two square feet.

L. ROGERS, Vermillion, Ind.—We will look the matter up, and if any injustice has been done you it shall be promptly rectified. It is highly probable, however, that the letter requesting a change either failed to give the postoffice to which the paper was then coming, or else was not signed at all. We have now before us a letter in which the writer asks us to change his address from one postoffice to another, but *utterly fails to sign his name*. We haven't any doubt that he is still reproaching us bitterly for not sending him his paper to his new address, but we are powerless to do anything until he writes a second letter in which he will probably supply the deficiency without imagining for a moment the real cause of the trouble.

W. N. O., New Orleans, La.—Your sketch will appear in the FARM JOURNAL for December, just published, and we will send you a copy. We do not pay for matter of that character.

J. W. W., Lower Providence, Pa.—We certainly intend to keep all our contracts, and as the article appeared it was sufficient evidence that we accepted the terms proposed in your letter.—The FARM JOURNAL will be sent you one year, beginning with the September number. Let us hear from you again on agricultural topics.

A KINDLY DEED.—We have just received a letter which has pleased us not a little. The writer says: "There is a very old lady living at Cooperstown, N. Y., and I have been in the habit of sending her my copies of the Toledo BLADE after I had read them. Recently I received a letter from her asking me to continue to send them * * * * * * * * * * so I enclose the amount of one year's subscription, and you will please send her the paper direct, to the address given above." We purposely omit the complimentary language of the old lady regarding the BLADE, but we none the less envy our correspondent the satisfaction which we know this kindly deed was giving him, and we wish we were able to send out ten thousand copies of the BLADE to similarly deserving readers. Of course it would be wrong to mention names in this connection, but we have placed Mr. C. M. Butterfield, of St. Charles, Mich., on our roll of honor.

TO ADVERTISERS.—We wish to ask the attention of advertisers to the means our columns afford them of reaching a class of consumers which number men in every trade, profession and walk of life. Those who glance over our "Answers to Correspondents" cannot fail to have noticed the close connection we hold with our readers. They write to us weekly by the hundreds asking questions upon every topic, and among other things, where they can supply their wants; where they can purchase now this and now that, if the article is not advertised in the BLADE.

Of course we do not answer these questions in this department, but it must be evident to advertisers that we offer them *the* medium through which to reach the masses. As a sample of the questions that come to us we notice in our mail to-day enquiries for Poultry, Pigs, Metallic Tags for marking sheep, Horse Power Hay-Presses and Ties, Hedge Plants and Seed, Family Knitting Machines, Stump Pullers, Paint, and many other articles.

We submit that it is much easier to supply a demand already created than it is to attempt to build up a new market, and we have the means of laying, weekly, before half a million of readers the addresses of parties who have the goods for sale which they need. We think the BLADE has proven itself one of the best advertising means in the country, and our reasons for believing this are taken from letters sent us from parties who have tried our columns. With the consummation of contemplated improvements, and the accompanying enlargement of the paper, we shall be able to offer to business men and manufacturers the best advertising medium in the West.

G. D. M., Newark, N. J.—The length of the steamship "Great Eastern" is 692 feet; cylinders of paddle wheel engines 74 inches diameter by 14 feet stroke; cylinders of screw engines 84 inches diameter by 4 feet stroke; coal consumed per diem in her voyage to New York in 1860, 261½ tons. Sas indicated on this journey 7,352 horse power, by both sets of engines.

D. D. R., Onawa City, Iowa.—We believe that the Inman steamer "City of Brussels" has made the fastest time on record in crossing the ocean. The "City of Brussels" left Sandy Hook at 9:15 on the morning of December 4th, 1869, and dropped anchor in Queenstown harbor after a run of 7 days, 20 hours and 22 minutes. She has since (June 1872) crossed in 7 days, 15 hours, 55 minutes. The "Adriatic's" best time, May, 1872, was between Queenstown and Sandy Hook in 7 days, 18 hours and 55 minues.

O. S., Fort Brady, Mich.—If you will state the facts to your Company officer and make application through your Commanding officer to the War Department, no doubt leave will be given to correct your name on the Company rolls. If this should be refused and you should be discharged under your assumed name, your discharge certificate will not be used or needed in your application to become a citizen. When you apply to the proper Court to be naturalized, you must give your correct name and furnish oral proof of the length of time you have resided in this country. Your discharge need not be shown to the Court, as it is not evidence.

OLD SOLDIER, Winchester, Jefferson county, Kan., and others.—Until within the last six or seven months, the War Department at Washington has refused, in all cases, to issue duplicate discharges to soldiers in case the original had been lost. But an act of Congress, approved March 3, 1873, authorizes the War Department to issue a duplicate discharge, when it has been lost or destroyed without the privity of the soldier. Before a duplicate discharge can be issued, the War Department requires an affidavit of the soldier that he has lost his discharge and that he has made diligent search for it and cannot find it. Affidavits from two or more reliable persons (officers of his former command preferred) establishing his identity, must also be furnished. All affidavits forwarded must have the certificate of a clerk of a court of record, showing that the civil officers before whom the oath was administered were duly authorized to administer oaths. The papers should be sent to the office of the Adjutant General.

GOSSIP.

When a man loves wisely he cannot love too well.

Everybody says the new royal baby resembles his papa.

Strauss has signed a contract to give concerts in America next year.

The Archbishop of Paris has forbidden the clergy to address letters to the journals.

The most beautiful of all hot-house plants, the camelia, grows wild in the hedges of Japan.

An orthodox church in Chicago presents every new member with an elegant chromo, and its members is rapidly increasing.

The Von Arnims have been cut from the Court list, and Mr. and Mrs. King Billy don't consider them in their "set" any more, d'Arnim!

Dr. Evans, the American dentist in Paris, doesn't pull teeth any more. He is an editor now and finds newspaper business more generally profitable than "tooth carpentering."

They say that Dresden is one of the cheapest and nicest cities in all Europe to live in. Students exist there at the rate of seven dollars per week, including washerwomen's bills.

An American and a German student lately fought a duel at Bonn. They used short swords, and the latter lost a portion of his ear, whereupon the judges decided "mutual satisfaction."

"Bill" King, ex-Postmaster of the House of Representatives, has been elected to Congress from Minnesota, and his black coachman, Sam Lee, has been elected to Congress from North Carolina.

The Sacramento *Union* asserts that a clergyman who passed through that city the other day, en route for San Francisco from the East, was victimized by monte operators to the extent of $450.

A Bridgeport (Conn.) man, who was chopping wood last week, accidentally cut one of his fingers badly, and was so enraged that he deliberately laid his hand on the chopping block and chopped the finger entirely off. The hand, which, but a few moments before, had been cold and numb, soon began to warm up, and the man began to howl.

The colored people of Montgomery, Alabama, held a mass meeting a few nights ago, when it was determined to call a convention of the black people of the State early in December, to consider the subject of emigrating en masse to some other section of the country, where their rights will be guaranteed them and their lives and property protected.

There cannot be the slightest doubt that a fair and perfectly free election with all absence of terrorism and intimidation would have resulted in a very large Republican majority in Louisiana. As it was, the Republicans elected their State ticket and half of the Congressional delegation. But there is too much proof of White League intimidation and outrages to doubt that large numbers of colored voters were kept from the polls by such means.

A liquor dealer up in Coos county, N. H., ordered a barrel of whisky from Portland, Maine, some time ago. The barrel came, was tapped, and its contents freely drank of. By and by a dance was given near by, and such inroads were made upon the barrel that the morning after the dance found it exhausted. That evening the gentleman received a letter from the Portland house from whom he had purchased, saying: "Send back the barrel we sent you last week, immediately. By mistake we sent you burning fluid instead of whisky."

ON THE ROAD TO RICHES.

Letters to Clerks and Young Business Men.

BY AN OLD MERCHANT.

IV.—ON THE ROAD

And so you are about to become a "traveling salesman," my dear Henry. And you write me, not for advice, because you think you know what the position needs, but you write me so that I may know how well you are getting along in your house. I rejoice with you and for you. I think your experience as porter, clerk, house-salesman and stock-man will be of great benefit to you "on the road;" and yet, you are starting out on a voyage that will be so entirely unlike anything you have conceived or dreamed of, that I believe no experience, except a trip itself, can help you. Don't laugh, my boy; I have been on the road myself, and am writing of things that *I know*.

"What are

THE REQUISITES OF A DRUMMER?"

I hardly know. I never saw two who were just alike. Just notice them as they come into the hotel. Call them what you will, they will answer the summons. They are "traveling salesmen," "drummers," "runners," "missionaries," etc. What a conglomerate crowd they are! Every nationality under the sun, almost, is represented. That long, thin, white-faced looking man is a Yankee, without doubt. The smallish man with the red red whiskers, somewhat full in the face, is Irish. The one at the left has John Bull written all over him, while the hook-nosed Hebrew seems to be scraping acquaintance with the light complexioned German.

But I have no more idea as to which is a good salesman and which a poor one, than I have as to whether the man in the Moon looks out on dark nights or not. Watch them buckle down to business after they have had their dinner!

"ARE YOU THE PROPRIETOR, SIR?"

is what that one is saying to the merchant. Let us listen to him:

"Are you the proprietor, sir?"

"Yes sir."

"My name is Johnson, representing the firm of Shoes & Stockings'," (he hands him a card.) "I have a line of samples with me, and would be glad to show them to you."

"Well, Mr. Johnson, I would be willing to look at your samples if I needed anything in your line, but the fact is I am full; don't need a thing."

"But perhaps you might see something you would like."

"No. I don't intend to buy another thing in that line until my stock is reduced."

"I am sorry. We have never done any business with you, and I had hoped to be able to offer you prices and goods that would induce you to trade with us."

"Well, perhaps you will hit me sometime again, when my stock is low, and we may do some thing together."

"I hope so, sir. Good morning."

"Good morning."

What do you think of him? He was gentlemanly, was he not? Tried to sell the man, too, pretty hard? You think he was a pretty good salesman and did all he could, do you? Well, I do not agree with you; he would not suit me. I will tell you why by and by.

Let me see. Your question was: what are the requisites of a traveling salesman? It is not so difficult a question to answer as I had supposed. He must be "all things to all men." That is delightfully indefinite, but it answers the question. I should say that a good traveling salesman must be educated, must be a gentleman, must be quick at reading human nature, must know his business from A to Z, and must have a well balanced, cool headed, judicial judgment.

HE MUST BE EDUCATED

but not necessarily a mere bookish education. He ought to be prepared to talk upon other topics than those that concern his business alone. In most offices the drummer is met with an invitation to "take a seat." Business is rarely opened at once, and the man who can talk intelligently of the topics of the day, has a chance to make a good impression before the matter of business is broached. He is frequently invited to the homes of his customers, and the ladies of the household will pass judgment upon him that may increase or cut off his trade with that house forever.

But of course it is not necessary to dwell upon the *importance* of education in any pursuit. The man who does not know that every hour spent in increasing his education is an hour well paid for subsequently, a thousand times over, is a man who needs a guardian over him. Even a drayman, who reads the papers, is a better drayman than one who does not. He is more of a man, and it is the amount of manhood in a man that makes him of value

HE MUST BE A GENTLEMEN.

Of course he must, do you say? Then why are so many sent out that are not gentlemen? A gentleman wins the good will of his customers by his uniform politeness. It is not a politeness learned at dancing school, that teaches a man to say "thank you," with a certain bow as an accompaniment, when a favor is granted by a superior, and omit it when waited upon by an inferior; but the politeness that is inherent in a gentleman, born in him, bred in him at his mother's knee, or else is not in him at all. A gentleman enters a store, and if the proprietor is busy, he does not obtrude himself until he is at leisure. His greeting is not a boisterous shout that is learned from hotel porters; his representations of his goods are in words that carry conviction, and even though the customer be not a polished man he is infected with and appreciates the politeness of the other. Don't make a mistake; free and easy manners are *tolerated*, but the manners of a gentleman are a sure passport to success. If

YOU CANNOT READ FACES

stay at home. If you are not quick at adapting yourself to your company, don't go on the road. You will be laughed at before your first day is over. You go into a store, the proprietor of which is an entire stranger to you. You hope he is a "good fellow," but you must "trust to luck." You look up and down the counter until one face strikes you, and you go towards it. It belongs to the proprietor. Instead of finding the kind of man popularly called a "good fellow," you see that he is a stern man who "wants no nonsense" and "talks business." In a flash you are that kind of a man yourself. You compress your remarks into short, telling sentences, and watch him narrowly. When he says he wants nothing in your line today you know he means it. You will probably sell him the next trip, because you took him as he is, while if you had begun with a stale joke or at an attempt at being free and easy, you would have disgusted him so much that you would never have sold him, no matter how low his stock might have been.

A travelling salesman must thoroughly understand his business. You knew this before, did you? But what do you mean when you say you understand your business? I dare say you mean that you know all the kinds of goods on your shelves, what they cost, and what they are selling for in the market. But that is only a small part of what you ought to know about them. You ought to know how they are manufactured; all about the duties, if they are imported goods; all about not only the goods on your shelves but all other goods in the same line that are made or sold by others.

I had a young man selling in Michigan, who was constantly writing home that there must be something wrong about our goods, for he found retailers who bought the same goods at prices below what our's cost. I wrote him, but without drawing out the information I wanted, and had to wait until he came home. I then examined the matter and found he had been comparing a first class American article with a cheap German imitation of the same. Of course the latter was selling cheap, and my man was not sharp enough to explain it. He did not make a second trip.

It is not enough simply to know that a certain article cost you $6 per dozen, and ought to sell for $7.50. You ought to know in what respect it is better or worse than the same article made by others, whose goods you do not keep. If your customer tells you he bought the same article for six cents, you want to be able to show him wherein your goods are better than those he bought at that price.

But all the good qualifications of our drummer will go for nothing unless he is a man of good judgment. It is said that "any fool can sell goods, but it needs a wise man to sell goods for a profit and to good men."

A traveling man has every inducement offered him to take risks. He is out to sell goods. If he does not give the house satisfaction in the amount of his sales, he will lose his situation. He comes across a retailer who is not in very good standing. Under ordinary circumstances, he would not think of selling him, but for the last day or two his trade has been very poor, and he would like to send in a good order. This man may pay this bill and he will not sell him again. The temptation is too strong, and he sells him a big bill of goods.

There are many things to be said in extenuation of the salesman's fault, but for all that he is not a safe man to have on the road. If times are bad it is known at home, and due allowance made for him. If trade is only bad for a few days the firm understand it, or else they are no business men; consequently there is not the slightest actual need of his placing so much of his house's money in jeopardy, just to bolster up himself.

The traveling man should have a correct knowledge of the proper form in which to write out drafts and notes; and it will be of great advantage to him if he has had experience at the book-keeper's desk. I have seen men on the road who could not write a receipt as it ought to be written.

Another requisite of our traveling man is

A KNOWLEDGE OF BUSINESS LAW.

There will be times when he will have to act promptly, in order to save his house from loss, and if he is posted in the details of the law governing the collection of debts, he saves time, when time most surely is money.

Really, I seem to have made out a fearful list of requirements, have I not? Very few traveling men posses all these advantages, but the men who have the most of them are the most successful salesmen. I will give you some bits of my experience as a traveling salesman, but perhaps I had better delay them until another time. But be sure of this: all that goes toward making a man a good merchant is much more needed on the road by a travelling salesman, than it is by the proprietor at home. I am one man in your store; an entirely different man under my own roof. When I come to the city I come to buy, and I want to be expeditious. When you come to my store you want to sell much more urgently than I want to buy, and it is you who count the hours. I may be induced to buy; I may be importuned in such a manner that I will never buy a dollar's worth of goods from your house again.

VISIT TO A TURKISH BRIDE.

Festivities at Turkish Weddings.

A NOVEL STYLE OF RECEPTION.

From a private letter of a missionary lady at Marissa, Turkey, to a friend in this vicinity, we are permitted to make the following extracts describing a visit to a Turkish bride, and giving other interesting gossips about life in Turkey:

I have just returned from calling on a Turkish bride, and I thought you would like to know how she looked, so I sit down at once to tell you. We call her the bride because her title is unshared at present by anyone else in the immediate vicinity of us; although music, rockets, and a rush of the people now and then tells that the marriage festivities of one of the sons of the great Hanum at the Konak, are now going on. Several days ago the music, at the house we visited to-day, was torturing our ears. The bagpipe is the nearest to the Turkish instrument used on these occasions, and the rumble of the drum does not improve it. The music outside and the feasting within, goes on for two days, at the end of which time the bride is brought to her future home—the only marriage ceremony, I believe. Friends of the bridegroom carouse with him; and those of the bride—sometimes hundreds of women, I am told—meet with her during these preparatory days. The procession of the bride's trousseau passed the first day. First a number of young men mounted on horses gorgeously caparisoned, then several donkeys with large boxes, like our Saratoga trunks in form, but of scarlet, blue and green colors, and made still more respiendent by gilt flowers and vines; then men and boys bearing trays and baskets filled with household utensils—among them a large and gaudily decorated mirror, a huge green and gilt dustpan, some kerosene lamps covered with green, yellow and gauze, a large copper mongal or furnace, etc. Two or three horses, with piles of beautiful embroideries, came next, followed by the musicians—a sedan chair—or "takhteravan"—gaudily decorated, closing the procession. Two days after, the friends of the bridegroom passed to take the bride to her future home; the only marriage ceremony, I believe. Perhaps twenty-five young men on beautiful horses came first, two by two, followed by several much older. The sedan for the bride was closely shut and covered with a cloth of gold. A coach nearly white, with gilt trimmings, looking as if the horses had just drawn it from a picture of olden times, followed by the sedan, and held mother of the bridegroom, etc. The musicians, with gay scarfs and ribbons followed, and the whole procession went on at a funeral pace. The next day the bridegroom received his friends—the day after the bride received her's. As I was not well that day we did not go, taking to-day in its place. The house is a large one, and as we entered the court looked very fine with its large wide piazzas, one above the other. At the entrance the bride met us, dressed in a gay calico, with a white rose in her hair. She had curly hair, dark eyes, and was very pretty. She apologized for not being arraysd in her fine clothing, but said that for love of us, she would immediately dress. So she took us up stairs, ushering us into her reception room. The walls were completely hung with white gauze, embroidered with gold and silver. Festoons of scarlet silk, brocaded with gold, enlivened these hangings, which were themselves hung over scarlet and blue silk so that the effect was really very beautiful. Perhaps fifty handkerchiefs, embroidered heavily with silver and gold, were pinned between the festoons of silk. Just above the divans a row of scarlet satin was nearly covered with gold, silver, pearls, emeralds, etc. The divans were very rich. The floor was covered with a Turkish carpet of many colors. I merely glanced at these things before seating myself. The bride opened her casket of jewels, and took out a comb, decorated with pearls set in gold, and proceeded to comb her hair, talking meanwhile with Nectar Hanum, the wife of the pastor, who had invited me to accompany her. I meanwhile looked around. On one side quilts of satin and silk lay heaped together. A number of rich cloaks were on the quilts; one scarlet velvet, nearly covered with heavy embroidery; another black velvet, covered in the same manner with silver; another blue satin, lined with white fur; another dark green, lined with a colored fur, etc. Silk dresses of all colors were next the cloaks; and trunks, with raised covers, stood just outside, filled chiefly with silks. Quantities of purses, embroidered, crocheted and knit, were pinned up here and there, in which money had been given to the bride; their empty glory telling a tale of what it must have seemed to her to open them. Head dresses of various sorts hung around, also. From there she selected a yellow one, pinned some jewels upon it, and put it on. She took some magnificent diamonds, for her ear, and a handsome necklace, also diamonds. She asked us to select a dress that we would like, and Nectar chose a pink and blue. She retired for a moment, and came back in her gorgeous apparel—not half so pretty as she was before, in her calico. She completed her toilet by putting on a necklace of gold coins, that reached to her knees, and gingled at every step. It was not etiquette for her to sit in our presence, so she went off at once to bring coffee and sweetmeats. Just then other visitors came. They all freely spoke of me, said I was "chok gozel," i. e. very beautiful, if only I did not have that ugly thing on my head, meaning my hat. I understood them, and pulled it quickly off, which pleased them very much, and they told Nectar Hanum if they had seen me before I was married, and I had been a Turkish girl, they would have chosen me for their son.—This you may take, as I did, for what it was worth. However, they invited me to come again, and their visitors invited me to call on them; so my circle of acquaintances is a little wider. After taking coffee and sweetmeats, we made our salaams. On our way out we inspected the other articles of the trousseau, which filled the upper piazzs. Trays of dishes (a rare quantity for them), perhaps two or three hundred copper vessels of different kinds and sizes, beads of all sorts baskets of shoes, etc. At the door we put on our shoes again and took our slippers in our hand. The rest of the afternoon we spent in calling on some of the women who attend church service here with us. We were warmly welcomed—everywhere greeted with the coffee so indispensable. I was glad reach home again.

THE WILD BOY OF THE COVENANT

A True Incident in a Pastor's Experience.

BY REV. EDWIN B. RAFFENSPERGER.

Near the centre of one of the largest of our States is to be found a city of about fifteen thousand inhabitants. The region around is noted for the fertility of its soil and the charm of its landscapes. For many years this place has been the favorite resort of strangers. A very large proportion of its inhabitants were formerly business men in other cities, but the attractions of this spot have caused them to choose it as their home for the evening of their days on earth. It has been distinguished for many years on account of its high moral tone and the great preponderance of the religious element. Several celebrated institutions of learning are located here. In nearly all respects it is a most desirable location for a residence. For me it has peculiar attractions. It is the home of my boyhood. It is also my spiritual birthplace. From it my mother went to heaven, and it is yet the home of my aged father. And when my life-work is ended, it may be my privilege to be laid by the side of loved ones in "Ferncliff Cemetery" near by, there to rest until the resurrection morning.

During a recent visit to this place hallowed by so many precious memories, some incidents in a revival of great power were brought to my mind. It was under the ministry of our dear departed pastor, who is described by one to whom he was well known as the "beloved disciple." The testimony of many was that "he was never known to be under the influence of an evil passion." He was pastor of the good old church for eighteen years, and the additions during his ministry were nearly six hundred. The years 1838, 1841 and 1843 were made famous by reason of the presence of God's Spirit in that congregation, and, as a result, many were added to the communicants. The incidents to which I refer occurred in 1843. Our pastor was assisted by a celebrated minister from a distance. The meetings had been kept up day and night for several weeks, and there was a deep feeling in the churches and throughout the whole community. Many of the youth were among the inquirers. I had a favorite companion, whose parents were pious and deeply concerned for the salvation of their children. During the progress of the meetings, they requested me to call the attention of their son to the great subject. I endeavored to comply, but never shall I forget his unpromising condition. While many around him were giving evidence of deep conviction, he remained firmly entrenched in his impenitency. We tried in vain to interest him in the prayer meetings and public services. One evening, at my request, he accompanied me to the church of a sister denomination, to hear one of my favorite preachers, a celebrated bishop. But even while in the house of God, and during the delivery of a most solemn sermon, this wild worldling was apparently unconcerned, and he even laid himself open that night to a merited rebuke from one of the officers of the church. When I reproved him afterward for this untimely levity, he justified himself by the remark: "It was only a —— church; I wouldn't have done it in ours." His case seemed hopeless indeed. Still there was much prayer offered in his behalf. Our pastor sympathized with the anxious parents, and urged the young people to pray for the conversion of this "child of the covenant," as he termed him. Many an anxious supplication went up from that community for the return of the prodigal. None could see any evidence of religious interest in his conduct, but the request was repeated, "Pray for him."

In about a month the scene suddenly changes. At one of our afternoon prayer meetings, held in a private house, we were surprised to find this wild and hitherto unconcerned youth present, and in tears. Such were his antecedents that we feared even then we might be mistaken. But we soon found the tears all right. An arrow struck him in the right place.

That very morning his aged father, heart broken and bowed down with sorrow, as usual gathered the family around him, and had just opened the large Bible. He turned to the twelfth chapter of Ecclesiastes and attempted to read, but he could only read: "Remember now the Creator in the days of thy youth." His eyes filled with tears; his utterance choked. He turned them imploringly to his erring, but, thus far, reckless and inconsiderate boy, and sobbed out: "James, seek the God of your parents."

Then the tears started from other eyes; the whole family fell on their knees; the place became a Bochim. That afternoon found James at the prayer-meeting. In a few days after he rejoiced in hope of acceptance, and became at once one of the most active and devoted Christians. Shortly after his reception as a member of the church, I talked with the father on the subject of his son's conversion, and, as near as I can recall to mind, this is what he said: "I ought not to be surprised at the conversion of James. While he was an infant, in Camden, S. C., he lay for several weeks at the point of death. I could not give him up, and I solemnly promised that if God would spare his life and convert his soul, I would set him apart and educate him for the ministry." In a conversation with his son, after his attendance at the prayer meeting, he remarked that he could stand all the sermons and all the other influences that were brought to bear upon him, but not his father's tears.

Behold the sequel. That aged patriarch fulfilled his promise to God. The wild boy of the covenant saw it his duty, after conversion, to study for the ministry. His father had the satisfaction of hearing James preach. He has long since gone to his reward; but the little child that once lay at death's door in a southern city is now one of the most beloved, useful, and honored pastors in the city of New York.—*Christian at Work.*

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Societies are being organized in various cities for furnishing working girls a breakfast of bread and coffee, for five cents.

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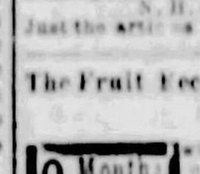

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TOLEDO, OHIO, THURSDAY, DEC. 3, 1874

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THE CENTENNIAL BUILDINGS.

WORK is progressing favorably upon the Centennial buildings, the ground for which was first broken on the 4th day of July last. The Fine Art Hall has reached its fourth story, and will receive the roof before the close of the season. Its cost is estimated at a million and a half of dollars. The entire ground for the other buildings has been graded, the foundations laid, and the contracts for iron and glass have been awarded. Factories are busily engaged turning out iron columns, girders, frames and other requisite parts for the construction of the various edifices. When all are finished, they are to be put together by steam power, and the great Industrial Palace of American art will then rise into its vast proportions as rapidly as if touched with the magic of the enchanter's wand. The entire buildings are to be over a mile in length. Their situation is admirably located within the park on the city side, and approachable by rail, steamer and street cars. Girard Avenue Bridge, has been constructed expressly with a view of affording better accommodations for this great historical event, and it will remain as an enduring monument of it. Its cost was $1,500,000, and it is, without doubt, one of the finest structures of the kind in the world. Six lines of street cars run to the Exposition grounds, which contain forty acres and will be covered with five gigantic buildings, viz: the main building or Industrial Palace, the Machine Hall, the Art Gallery, the Agricultural Hall and the Horticultural Hall. The first named is in the form of a parallelogram, extending 1,880 feet from east to west in length, and 646 feet in width. The Machine Hall will extend 1,200 feet from east to west, and be upon the same lines as the main building, with an open space between the two buildings being one mile in length from end to end. The Fine Art Hall, or Memorial Building, is to be a permanent structure, and not to be removed after the Exposition is over; its length will be 365 feet, and its width 210 feet. The Agricultural and Horticultural Halls are to be of correspondingly ample proportions, and these five buildings to be supplemented by smaller ones, and numerous pavilions constructed for special displays. Ample accommodations are likewise to be prepared for the display of live stock, horses, cattle, sheep, etc. With the Fairmount Park in near proximity to these gigantic buildings, and its groves and delightful resorts, nothing more can be desired to make the Centennial a success, so far as scenery, situation and magnificent edifices can aid thereto.

☞ THE NEW BLADE, with its *seventy-two* columns of matter, handsomely printed, in clear, new type, will be the best paper to canvass for in the United States. Its very low price, and the fact that it will be sent *free of postage*, are stronger arguments to the public than any amount of "talk." We want agents every where to send to us for "working tools," terms, etc. Send now, the sooner the better.

☞ Marshal SERRANO intends going to the North of Spain, the present scene of the seat of war, immediately, to take the field in person, and hasten operations

THE WEEK.

A slight ripple was created on the surface of affairs at Washington, last week, by the resignation of Supervising Architect MULLETT, between whom and Secretary BRISTOW there had arisen a disagreement growing out of the former's desire to control the handling of the contingent fund of his department. BRISTOW makes no intimation against the integrity of the retiring officer, and has not yet indicated his successor.—It is stated that the House Committee on Appropriations will reduce the appropriation for the Indian service $250,000 from that of last year. This reduction is justified by the expiration of several Indian treaties. Some of the Committee think that the appropriations for the army should also be reduced.—The estimate of the Treasury Department for official postage has been reduced from 504,000 the past year to 100,000 for the coming year, experience having shown that the first figures were very much too large. The Secretary of the Treasury has directed the Assistant Treasurer at New York to sell $500,000 in gold each Thursday in December.—A member of the House Committee on Appropriations says that at least five of the appropriation bills will be ready for reporting to Congress on the first day of the session, and that nearly all the others are in a state of forwardness.—The country was startled on Monday by the announcement of the death from apoplexy of Mayor HAVEMEYER, of New York. It appears that the exertion of walking some two miles through the snow from a disabled train brought on an attack that soon proved fatal. We are without further particulars.—On Monday, Judge BARNARD, in Oyer and Terminer Court, granted a writ of *habeas corpus* in the case of WILLIAM M. TWEED, which was returnable yesterday to the Supreme Court Chambers. His counsel design to have TWEED's sentence reviewed, and an effort will be made to show that his term of sentence was illegal.—It is announced that the controlling interest in Col. FORNEY's Philadelphia *Press* has been bought by a combination of newspaper men, Col. FORNEY retiring of his own accord. The paper will be independent in politics.—JOHN M. READ, ex-Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, died at Philadelphia on the 28th ult., aged seventy-eight years.

The supposed CHARLEY ROSS found at Brownsville, West Virginia, was discovered to be a former inmate of a neighboring poor-house.—The past week has developed several actions for damages against railway companies by former employes, in which the verdicts have been unusually heavy as against the companies.—The Indiana Supreme Court at Indianapolis last week reaffirmed the decision of a lower court which held that the State had no right to tax foreign corporations. The suit was brought by the Western Union Telegraph Company to enjoin the Treasurer of Marion county from collecting the tax assessed against the property of the company.—KATAKALONA, King of Hawai disembarked at San Francisco on Sunday. His Majesty is on a friendly visit to the President at Washington, and declares he will take no part in the negotiation of a reciprocity treaty.—Reports of the suffering of parties in the grasshopper regions continue to reach us, and much is being done in the various parts of the country for the relief of the afflicted. From the vast extent of country covered by the grasshoppers in their ravages it is difficult to convey to people in the more thickly settled States a clear and definite idea of the injuries, since reports must of necessity come by piecemeal.

Matters in the South are comparatively quiet. Portions of Florida and Alabama were devastated by a terrible tornado on the 24th inst. In the town of Tuscumbia ten persons were killed and many wounded.—The Grand Encampment of Knights Templar is held this week in New Orleans, beginning Dec. 1st. A large attendance of Knights from all portions of the North and West was brought out by the Encampment.

Our English, French, German, and Spanish advices are unusually full this week, and to these and the letters and editorials to be found elsewhere we refer our readers for further news of the week.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The District of Columbia is in an unfortunate condition. It is almost without government, and is now undergoing transformation at the hands of a Commission of gentlemen appointed to rule over that people. It is not certain what this Commission will do, yet it is reported that they have decided to recommend the establishment of separate schools for whites and blacks, to adopt compulsory education, and to eschew partisan politics in managing District affairs. That looks very much like a step backward on the colored school question, and by no means indicates favor, at headquarters, for the Civil Rights bill now pending before Congress. We are not prepared to say that seperate schools in the District of Columbia may not be better for both whites and blacks, but public sentiment at the North is not favorable to the color distinction.

☞ READ THE NEW OFFER for subscribers to LOCKE'S NATIONAL MONTHLY and AMERICAN FARM JOURNAL, to be found in the December number of those publications. Premiums to the value of four hundred and fifty-five dollars are offered, divided in such a way as to make the best possible showing for competitors. A copy of the JOURNAL or MONTHLY containing the new offer will be sent free to any address.

☞ A revolt is threatened in Para, Brazil, by the native against the foreign Portuguese population, on account of the grossly insulting conduct of the officers and crew of the Portuguese corvette *Sagus*. Riotous demonstrations have been made, and fears of a general uprising against all foreigners are entertained.

☞ An idea of the immense commercial value of cochineal may be deduced from the fact that Great Britain alone annually imports $1,000,000 worth of

THE DEMOCRATIC PRESIDENTIAL POT.

The Democratic Presidential pot is boiling furiously, and candidates are thrown to the surface, more or less prominently. At the present time, Ohio presents the most available material, but she has so much of it that the party may be compelled to look elsewhere for its candidate. THURMAN, ALLEN and PENDLETON each have strong support, but we have named them according to their strength. That THURMAN can command a stronger support than either ALLEN or PENDLETON, there can be no doubt. He is superior to the others in ability, and has the prestige of success, which gives him strength with the young Democracy at home and abroad. His attention to the rebel prisoners at Camp Chase during the war, secures for him the sympathy and support of Southern Democrats, while his advocacy of hard money makes him the favorite of the Eastern Democrats. There is also a strong hard money sentiment prevalent in the Democratic party throughout the Middle and Western States, which will generally support THURMAN in preference to any other candidate. To-day, there is little doubt but THURMAN could be nominated; but one year hence, the situation may be changed and his prospects blasted.

Governor ALLEN is a great favorite with the old-time Democrats, and then he receives credit for the Democratic victories in Ohio at the last two State elections. He is popular at home and has a good reputation abroad. His ability is questioned, and his age is urged as an objection with very much force. His war record would not be objectionable to the rebels, but the hard-money Democrats would prefer a stronger friend at the helm and one more acceptable to the young Democracy. He could command a very creditable support, particularly at the hands of the more respectable portion of his party, but he could not be nominated, even with THURMAN out of the way. Time and events may give the Governor strength, but his friends can scarcely expect material improvement in his prospects.

PENDLETON is young, talented, and ambitious. In 1868 he was a great favorite in his own State, and in some of the Southern States, while he divided the West with HENDRICKS. But his slaughter at New York, through the influence of VALLANDIGHAM, was most disastrous to his prospects. He has never recovered from it; and even now, his friends bring him forward with evident doubt and want of confidence. He has ardent friends, but they lost too much on the former race to venture earnest support in another contest. As a candidate before the people, PENDLETON would probably be stronger at the South and West than either THURMAN or ALLEN; but with the powers which control the National Conventions of his party, he is not a favorite and cannot be nominated without a radical change in the sentiments of Democratic leaders.

There are other candidates spoken of, but they are not prominent, and are at present only mentioned as probable compromise candidates. Of these, we may name Gen. HANCOCK, Governors HENDRICKS, TILDEN, and SEYMOUR, and perhaps a member of the ADAMS family. HANCOCK's war record excludes him from favor in a National Democratic Convention, while HENDRICKS is so well hated by PENDLETON's friends that he could not be acceptable under any circumstances. TILDEN's chances are exceedingly slim; while SEYMOUR, although the acknowledged intellectual leader of his party, was badly crippled in 1868, and can scarcely command a majority of the Convention, under any ordinary circumstances.

Thus, in our opinion, the three most available candidates for the Democratic leadership in the next Presidential campaign, are citizens of Ohio. With the other two out of the contest, perhaps either one might receive the nomination, though we are not disposed to believe that PENDLETON could go through even under such a state of circumstances, for there is little doubt but the National Convention of that party will adopt a hard money platform, and that would mean repudiation of PENDLETON and his greenback theory. Time may work changes in the positions of Democratic Presidential aspirants, but the foregoing is, we believe, a true statement of their present condition and prospects.

☞ REMEMBER THAT the BLADE, NATIONAL MONTHLY and AMERICAN FARM JOURNAL will be sent, *postage free*, during 1875, for only $3.25. This is unquestionably the cheapest reading ever offered to the public. This year the subscribers to these publications paid forty-four cents postage; the coming year they will pay nothing. Send in the names.

☞ Cincinnati is not disposed to give up her claim to the title of "Porkopolis." In the annual report of the Superintendent of the Chamber of Commerce, the following reference is made to the pork trade of that city:

> The business in hogs and the hog product has been well maintained. The number of hogs packed last winter shows a slight falling off, but the hogs cut here must not be taken as the actual business transacted. The quantity of meats cured here from hogs cut in Chicago and other cities, and the cured meats that arrive for distribution, is larger than the most of our citizens, not connected with the trade, are aware. The entire aggregate receipts of meats and lard, including the hogs brought here during the year, was about 55,238,419 pounds. The hogs cut here last winter, without the addition of any expense for cutting, curing, &c., cost $7,477,947.

☞ They are having a series of small earthquakes at Guanajuato, Mexico, which began on the 11th inst., and had not ceased when the latest dispatches from that locality reached us. The rumblings were continuous, and though the tremblings of the earth were not severe, many buildings had fallen, and the people were making preparations to remove from the city.

☞ The municipal elections at Paris, held last week, resulted in favor of the Republicans, who were likewise successful in the country districts. This is some consolation at least, since if the Republicans have been beaten in Ohio and other States, they held their own in France.

A REMARKABLE GAIN.

In consequence of the new postal law publishers all over the country are readjusting their rates, and making arrangements which will enable them to meet prepayment of postage on their publications. Very many of them are asking the subscriber to remit the postage in advance, in addition to their old rates, and others are advancing the old subscription prices enough to cover the difference. Without speaking at all boastfully, we wish to call the attention of our readers to the course of the BLADE in these matters.

Subscriptions to the BLADE are still received at the old rate of two dollars per year, postage free to the subscriber. In addition to this, with the present month the paper will be enlarged by one fourth the size of this issue. If the cost of these improvements together with the postage, were assessed upon the subscriber, we should say to him, "Our paper is one-quarter larger than before, therefore you must pay one-quarter more than you did last year, and twenty cents in postage, which will make the cost of the paper $2.70 per year." But we choose to pay the difference out of our own pockets and to make the paper many dollars worth better than it has been, while the price will remain unchanged.

Of course we need not say to the most casual thinker that the expenditures and improvements previously announced will cost money, and large sums of it. We can not print such a paper as the BLADE is and will be, without heavy expenditure, and we look to our patrons, old and new, throughout the entire country, to rally to our support. We believe that the public can and will appreciate a good paper, and we propose to spare neither labor nor expense necessary to make the BLADE of the coming year without a rival.

TURNING PREJUDICE TO PROFIT.

Our Southern and "erring brother," is not entirely destitute of those peculiar qualities which serve to demonstrate that necessity is the mother of invention, for he has invented a new method by which he may turn a penny and kill two birds with one stone. It has always been a source of amusement for him to shoot colored men. There is something very fascinating about this kind of sport, the white of the eye, or the red patch on the back, affording such an excellent "mark" for the "crack shot." But, what is a dead nigger worth? This question has doubtless resulted in saving the lives of many who would have been made to bite the dust, had there been any way in which to dispose of their carcasses to advantage. That peculiar drawback to the enjoyment of the Southern sportsman has finally been removed, and we are liable hereafter to have "dead niggers" quoted in our foreign market reports the same as other articles of commerce. There arrived at Portsmouth, England, a short time since, twenty barrels, labelled "salt meat" and "Australian beef," which were seized by the authorities, when it was discovered that each barrel contained the dead body of a full grown colored man. They were all shipped from the United States, and were doubtless sent off to prevent them from voting at the recent election. The White League Democracy may thus not only enjoy their favorite sport, but they can turn it to profit, by making it contribute to their success at the ballot-box and replenish their purses in the English "meat" markets. This is a new article of commerce, and we are not yet prepared to give quotations.

ANOTHER RAILROAD MOVE.

The Baltimore correspondent of the New York *Tribune* announces that negotiations are pending for drawing the Erie cars over the Baltimore & Ohio Road from Mansfield to Chicago. The Erie has control of the Atlantic & Great Western Road, and by this arrangement it can run cars on its own track farther than by its present arrangement with the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern. The *Tribune's* correspondent, who evidently gathers his information from officials of the B. & O. Road, thinks this arrangement will be speedily perfected. An early meeting of the proper officials will settle the question.

IMPORTANT, IF TRUE.

The New York *Graphic* announces that a project is on foot for the construction of two additional tracks between Chicago and New York, on the line of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern and the New York Central. By such additional facilities, this line would possess two exclusively freight tracks. By running trains at eight miles per hour, which rate produces the least possible damage to track and rolling stock, it is believed that a tariff of shipping rates may be successfully maintained which will meet the wants of Western producers. The two tracks will enable the running of a large number of trains with safety, as there will be no interruptions by passenger and other trains running at a greater speed than the freight trains. This whole project is, as yet, only talk; nevertheless, it is the right kind of talk, and there is reason to hope for early action looking to the completion of this great freight line. It can be constructed cheaper than any other line, and must be more successful than any "Saratoga arrangement" for dealing with the Baltimore & Ohio Road.

☞ AN OLD SUBSCRIBER says: "I thought I would try to do without the BLADE the coming year, but with the improvements and enlargement which you have in view, *that* would be simply impossible. I shall send you the money for my renewal before my present subscription expires." The Farmer or Mechanic who contemplates taking any paper the coming year (and no man can do without at least one first-class paper) cannot afford to neglect the claim of the new BLADE. It will be emphatically and pre-eminently the great family paper of 1875.

☞ The New York Democracy, in looking about for a Senator, have entirely overlooked SAM. COX. Perhaps that is not remarkable, for SAM. is only about five feet five.

WORK FOR WOMEN.

The first annual report of the Women's Educational and Industrial Society of New York is before us. It is replete with many wise and practical ideas to humanitarians and philanthropists, of which we present a brief synopsis. Similar institutions, if conducted in a like manner, would be successful in all the great centres of population, where they would accomplish incalculable good in developing the latent talents of women, and in training and disciplining them in those various industrial pursuits calculated to afford that pecuniary remuneration necessary for honorable self-support and independence. The institution above mentioned is entirely under the management and control of women, and was inaugurated one year ago, one of its members at that time giving the free use of a room in her residence for the commencement of the enterprise.

Sewing machines were gratuitously lent by their manufacturers, and the room was opened as a school for the public in this one industrial branch, viz., to train seamstresses. No especial advertisements were given out, but soon many applicants appeared, and all who were desirous of learning faithfully were received. Free instruction in operating the various machines was daily given, and as soon as proficiency was acquired by the pupil, materials were given her to make up, and she was paid for her work, while no charge was made for the use of the machine, thread, needles, etc. As soon as she had become a skilled seamstress, efforts were made to obtain for her a good remunerative situation. Notwithstanding the supposed overcrowded state of this kind of work in the labor market, of the 2,300 girls who were taught to sew here during the past year, not one failed to find work when she had become trained to execute it in a skilled manner, the managers testifying in their report that they had constantly met with a greater demand for skilled and thorough workers than they were able to supply.

The success of the sewing school was such that in a few months an entire house was taken, where free classes were organized in various other remunerative industrial pursuits, like book-keeping, domestic service, short-hand writing, proof reading, etc. Near the kitchen and dining-room connected with this building, where the pupils are taught to cook and wait upon table, is a restaurant, where plain, substantial, and excellent food is furnished at cost. This is opened very early every morning, except Sundays, so that laboring women, before going to their work, can avail themselves of it, which they have done in large numbers. The price paid for a cup of coffee, with as much bread and butter as is desired, is but five cents. Ordinarily free luches are only given to the sick, who bear orders from a physician, representing that they are unable to work, but during a period of unusual financial distress over 6,000 free meals have been given within the year. Aside from the number of seamstresses above named, who were taught in the institution, and for whom situations were obtained, were also 54 phonographers, 95 book-keepers, nine proof-readers, and 200 domestics, all of whom received the instruction requisite for self-support during this time, and were provided with situations, the average cost of each pupil being only about $4.50. A reading room and small library were recently added to the building, which are open every evening, and where receptions are given once a week, the entertainments being readings, short lectures and music.

These receptions are attended by all the different classes connected with the organization, and have tended to render social intercourse between them very agreeable. In every respect the record of this work of women for women, during the short year in which it has been in operation, is a most excellent one, and planned and carried out as it has been by women alone, deserves imitation wherever skilled feminine labor is in demand, and where, owing to dense population, the facilities for acquiring the needful knowledge requisite for self-support is expensive and difficult to obtain.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Books Received:

The BLADE takes pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of the following new volumes:

From J. R. Osgood & Co., Boston, "The Little Classics" (Vol. V.—Life), edited by Rossiter Johnson.

From Lee & Shepard, Boston, "Sunny Shores, or Young America in Italy and Austria," by Oliver Optic (Adams).

From J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia, "The Pre-Adamite, or Who Tempted Eve?" by A. Hoyle Lester, being an attempt to show that Scripture and Science are in unison as respects the antiquity of man.

From Wm. F. Gill & Co., Boston: "The Old Woman Who Lived in a Shoe," a book for young people by Amanda M. Douglass; and "The Frozen Deep," a dramatic story in five scenes, by Wilkie Collins.

From Asa K. Butts & Co., New York: "The Issues of the Age," or "Consequences involved in Modern Thought," by Henry C. Pedder; and "Nathaniel Vaughan, or Priest and Man," a novel by Fredrika MacDonald, complete in one volume. All of the preceding named volumes are for sale in this city by Brown & Faunce, Booksellers.

From G. W. Carleton & Co., New York: "Through Thick and Thin," by Joseph Mery, translated from the French by O. Vibeur; and "A Terrible Secret," a novel by May Agnes Fleming.

From Harper and Bros., New York: "The Writings of Eusebius," in the original Greek, carefully edited; "David, King of Israel," his life and its lessons, by Rev. Wm. Taylor, D. D.; "Jack's Sister," a novel; and "The Treasure Hunters," by George Manville Fenn.

From D. Appleton & Co., "Whispers from Fairy Land," by the Rt. Hon. Knatchbull-Hugessen; "Animal Mechanism," a treatise on Terrestrial and Aerial Locomotion, by E. J. Marey; and "The Happy Hour," Holiday fancies and everyday facts for young people, beautifully illustrated.

All the preceding volumes are to be had through T. J. Brown, Eager & Co., Booksellers of this city.

☞ Senator MORRILL, of Vermont, drew his back pay and turned it over to the State Treasury. The Legislature has failed to make any order respecting its disposition, and it remains in the Treasury. The House, at the recent session of the Legislature, voted to return it to Mr. MORRILL, but the Senate insisted that it should be returned to the U. S. Treasury. Through this disagreement, the Legislature adjourned without disposing of the "grab."

Comptroller's Report.

The annual report of the Comptroller of the Currency shows: During the past year 71 National banks have been organized, with an authorized capital of $6,754,000. Three banks have failed and 20 have gone into voluntary liquidation. The actual increase of National bank circulation during the year has been $3,506,297. The total circulation outstanding Nov. 1, including $3,136,064 due banks for mutilated notes destroyed, was $351,927,246, leaving $2,082,754 yet to be issued of the $354,000,000 authorized. Since the passage of the act of June 20, 1874, 46 National banks have been organized, with a capital of $4,019,000, to which circulation has been issued. Applications have been made for the organization of 64 other National Banks, with a capital of $5,110,000; and circulation amounting to $3,500,000 has been assigned to these proposed organizations under section 4 of the act of June 26, 1874; $7,714,550 of legal tenders has been deposited for the purpose of withdrawing from circulation the same amount of National Bank notes. The amounts issued to banks since June 20, 1864 are as follows: To District of Columbia, $48,000; Virginia, $51,800; West Virginia, $18,000; North Carolina, $58,600; Missouri, $26,000; Alabama, $45,000; Texas, $61,500; Kentucky, $1,142,200; Tennessee, $72,000; Ohio, 222,210; Indiana, $645,070; Illinois, $406,000; Michigan, $136,000; Wisconsin, $49,600; Iowa, $211,500; Minnesota, $117,900; Colorado, $17,000; total, $3,330,180. Amount authorized to be issued to banks already organized, $3,707,000; and to be issued to proposed organizations, $4,509,000, of which Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York receive none, but Ohio receives $1,395,000; Indiana, $864,000; Illinois $495,000; Iowa, $375,000; other amounts smaller. The amount subject to withdrawal under sections 7 and 9 of the act of June 20, 1874, in States having more than the proportion of circulation: From four banks in New York City, $1,338,538; from 17 in Providence, $2,818,100; from 15 in Connecticut, $3,034,020; from 38 in Boston, $12,853,750; from 20 in Massachusetts, $2,553,225; from four in Maine, $667,000; from four in Vermont, $595,600; from 12 in Baltimore, $2,112,876; from one in Delaware, $89,850; from 41 in Pennsylvania, $3,967,195; from 11 in New Jersey, $980,000. Amount of circulation remaining unissued and amount to be withdrawn as before stated, $16,279,589; total, $47,150,734.

He says: "If Congress should provide for the withdrawal of legal tender notes and the issue of National Bank notes as needed in place thereof, when the amount of legal tender notes should be reduced to say $300,000,000, the legal tender notes would then be in demand, and in proportion as they should be reduced in amount the demand for them would increase, until finally when the amount of Bank notes issued should be largely in excess of the amount of legal tender notes, the outstanding National Bank notes would themselves be withdrawn at certain seasons of the year on account of the difficulty or expense of obtaining lawful money with which to redeem them. The gold coin of the country would then make its appearance in answer to the demand for an additional amount of lawful money, and specie payments would follow. Redemption in its proper sense implies exchange of a promise to pay for the thing promised, namely coin or its representative, which is convertible into coin on demand. The effect of such redemption is to confine banks of issue to legitimate business, which is the discounting of commercial paper. If banks of issue are obliged to pay their circulating notes once in 60 or 90 days they must discount such promissory notes only as will certainly be paid within that time. If payment of bank notes be frequently demanded, banks of issue cannot safely invest their capital in doubtful stocks, or in accommodation notes which require renewals, or in loans on double security, but they have their capital at all times invested in loans which will be promptly paid at maturity. Such a condition indicates a healthful business, and promotes sound banking; and the indication of the amount of legal tender notes, accompanied with such increase of National Bank notes as may be required, will secure the proper system of redemption, render free banking practicable, and gradually restore specie payments without necessarily decreasing the amount of the circulating medium."

The following amendments to previous acts are recommended: First. An amendment to Sec. 1 of the act of March 31, 1878, providing that if any shareholder or shareholders of Banks, whose capital stock is impaired, shall refuse, after three months notice, to pay his assessment, as provided in said section, a sufficient amount of capital stock of such delinquent shareholder or shareholders may be sold to make good the deficiency. Second. An amendment of Sec. 29 of the National Bank act, extending the limit of liabilities of any association, person, county or firm, for money borrowed from 10 per cent. of capital paid in, to 15 per cent of capital and surplus for Banks located in redemption cities, and 1-10 of the capital and surplus for other banks. Third, Also prohibiting deposits of more than ten per cent. of capital of a National bank with any private banker, or any person or association other than a National banking association. Fourth, That no National bank shall be liable to make good any deficiency which may hereafter arise in any special deposit made with such bank, unless a receipt be produced by the owner of such such deposit, in which the liability of the bank shall be distinctly stated. Fifth, The repeal of the two cent stamp taxes, or an act providing that all bills of exchange, checks or receipts in the place of checks drawn upon any bank or banker, shall be subject to stamp tax, with a penalty of $20 for each violation thereof.

The Comptroller renews the recommendations contained in his last two reports for the passage of an act to prevent the issue and circulation of unauthorized currency, and requiring the words "counterfeit," "altered," "illegal," to be stamped on all counterfeit or unauthorized issues. Also, his recommendation for the repeal of section 4, of the act of June 1st, 1870, so far as it applies to the organization of savings banks in the District of Columbia, and for the enactment in its stead of a general law in reference to such savings banks, with judicious conditions and restrictions.

☞ New England cotton and woolen manufacturers are receiving a larger number of foreign orders for goods than at any former period in their history.

☞ We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of SHEPLER'S Sewing Machine Attachment, on the opposite page of this paper. The attachment is manufactured in Toledo, Ohio, by ALLEN, HEATH & WOLCOTT, who are responsible parties.

☞ According to Berlin dispatches, the reply of the German Government to Spain's last note is extremely conciliatory.

It is not surprising that in an educated community, an iron or steel hoop around the body should at once be discarded as a cure for Hernia. The New Elastic Truss affords instant relief; is worn night and day with comfort; retaining the rupture absolutely at all times, and is never taken off during the few weeks necessary for a permanent cure. Sold cheap. Very durable. It is sent everywhere by mail by the Elastic Truss Co., No 683 Broadway, N. Y. City, who send circulars free when desired.

INDEPENDENT CONVENTION.

At Indianapolis, Nov. 25, a convention or meeting, composed of the leading men of the Independent party of Indiana, and a number of delegates from other States, met in the Real Estate and Manufacturers' Hall. The meeting was called to order by Mr. Ollman, of Indiana, who said the Independent Convention was last held in Masonic Hall, August 12th, when the following resolution was passed.

> *Resolved* That a Committee be authorized to correspond with similar organizations in other States with the view to organize a National party in pursuance to the terms of that organization.

Mr. Ollman said the Central Committee had entered into correspondence with the friends of the Independent party, resulting in this meeting to-day, which is not a convention, but merely a meeting for consulting on the propriety of issuing an address and providing for the holding of a preliminary convention of the party, and ultimately calling a National Convention of the Independent party to nominate a candidate for President in 1876.

On motion of Mr. Archibald, the Hon. James Buchanan, of Indiana, was unanimously elected President, and R. B. Bailey, of Clay county, was chosen Secretary.

In returning thanks for the honor conferred, Mr. B. counselled the meeting to proceed with its business cautiously and carefully. It was rather an important thing to put forth a statement of principles upon which the campaign for President in 1876 is to be fought for.

A Committee of 13 on Organization and Declaration of Principles was ordered to be appointed, and the following were selected to serve thereon: J. L. Campbell, Park county, Chairman; L. B. Buchanan, Marion county; L. A. Wood, Louisville, Ky.; Horace H. Day, New York City; A. Logg, Hancock county; A. Cameron, Chicago; Alex. Troupe, New Haven, Conn.; A. Walcott, White county; R. N. Haslett, Putnam county; J. T. Truscatt, Posey county, and J. R. Elderfield, Vanderburg county.

Horace H. Day, of New York, and Alex. Troupe, of New Haven, were unanimously invited to speak on the currency question.

After a somewhat informal discussion on the organization and platform, the Convention adjourned until evening.

The Independent Convention reassembled at 7 o'clock in the evening, and was addressed by the Chairman, Hon. James Buchanan, who also read letters from a number of gentlemen identified with the movement, who had been invited to attend, but could not be present. Among them were Hon. John A. Thompson, of West Virginia; L. Worthington Morrow, Ohio; Wallace B. Broome, of the New York Mercantile Bulletin; D. A. Mahony, of the Dubuque Daily Telegraph, and Henry Cary Baird. All these gentlemen warmly commended the object of the meeting, assuring Mr. Buchanan of their hearty sympathy therewith, and regretting the circumstances which prevented them from being present. The Committee appointed at the morning session on Organization and Declaration of Principles, made the following report:

> In view of the great sufferings to which many industrial interests of the country are now subjected by reason of past vicious legislation in relation to the finances of the nation, by reason of discriminative and extortionate rates of transportation between various market points in the country and producers, and unjust discrimination in our revenue system, by which certain interests of the country are promoted at the expense of other interests, all of which are demanding reform, and, as after years of importunity to existing parties, no redress of the flagrant abuses has been afforded to the people by these parties, we realize the necessity for a new political organization "of the people, by the people, and for the people" to restrain aggression of combined capital upon the rights and interests of the masses, to reduce taxation, correct abuses, and to purify all departments of the Government. Your Committee to whom was referred the subject of setting forth a declaration of principles, as a basis on which to call a preliminary National Convention, have maturely considered the same, and, believing that the proper solution of the money question more deeply effects the material interests of the people than any one other question, and that it directly and indirectly effects all other economic questions in issue before the people, therefore we recommend the following basis of union:
>
> First—It is the duty of the Government to establish a monetary system based on the faith and resources of the nation, in harmony with the genius of the Government and adapted to the demands of legitimate business. To this end circulating notes of all national and State banks as well as all local currency should be withdrawn from circulation, and paper money issued by the government directly to the people without intervention of any system of banking corporations, which money shall be legal tender, in payment of all debts, public and private; duties on imports included; this money to be interchangeable at the option of the holder with registered Government bonds, bearing a rate of interest not exceeding 3 65 per cent. per annum.
>
> Second—Interest on the present public debt and that portion of the principal of the same, which is by the express terms of the law creating it, payable in coin, shall be so paid. Your Committee further recommended a National Convention of all people who can agree to the foregoing financial proposition to assemble in National Convention at Cleveland, the 11th day of March, 1875, to perfect a National platform, and to appoint a time and place for holding a National Independent Convention to nominate candidates for President and Vice President. All who fully endorse the foregoing basis of Union shall be cordially invited to participate in said Convention. It shall be a mass Convention, but all votes therein shall be taken by States, and each State shall be entitled to a number of votes equal to twice the number of its Representatives in Congress. Your committee further nominate and recommend for a National Committee, with power to add to their numbers, and to change the date of a preliminary National Convention if the exigency requires, the following: Robert Schilling, Cleveland; R. F. Trevellick, Detroit; A. C. Cameron, Chicago; E. W. Davis, Philadelphia; James Buchanan and E. A. Ollman, Indianapolis; J. S. Campbell, Rockville, Ind.; R. M. Hazlett, Greencastle, Indiana; L. A. Wood, Louisville; A. L. Ogg, Greenfield, Indiana; R. H. Carr, Alexander, Indiana; R. A. Thompson, Bluntsville, Indiana; Overson Wolcott, White County, Indiana; Thomas Jones, Lafayette; John A. Thompson, Summit Point, W. Va.; S. M. Smith, Keewenaw; E. A. Ollman, Indianapolis, Chairman; T. B. Buchanan, Indianapolis, Secretary.

The report was, after considerable discussion, unanimously adopted, and the convention adjourned.

"Don't Wake My Mother."

From the San Francisco Chronicle, Nov. 9th.

Among the passengers by the westward bound emigrant train, which arrived yesterday, was a Mrs. W. S. Crediford, an aged lady from Albert, Maine. Poor, feeble and alone, she left her home to cross the continent on an emigrant train to see her children, residing in this State. Two grown daughters awaited her at San Jose, and her son had gone up the road to meet her. He found her worn out with the fatigues of the protracted journey in a comfortless emigrant car, and very weak. About six o'clock in the evening she reclined her head on her son's shoulder and fell asleep there. Just after the train left San Leandre a gentleman who had got on the train at that place, noticing something peculiar in the attitude and appearance of the old lady, approached her son and inquired, "What is the matter with that lady?" "Hush!" said the young man, "don't wake my mother." "No fear," said said the gentleman; "she will never wake up again in this world." He was right. Quietly leaning on the breast of her son, the poor old lady had yielded to fatigue and peacefully fallen into a slumber, from which she passed into that deeper sleep that knows neither waking nor weariness. The emigrants composed her limbs to rest and brought the body to this city for the bereaved children

WABASH & ERIE CANAL.

Anything relating to the Wabash & Erie Canal is of special interest to citizens of Toledo, since that thoroughfare should be a most important tributary to the commerce of the City and materially aid in securing cheap transportation rates. It has been almost abandoned for the past few years, the State of Indiana failing to do justice by her own citizens and virtually repudiating her obligations to her neighbors. Hon. JESSE L. WILLIAMS, in a letter published in a recent number of the Logansport *Star*, states the following interesting facts concerning the Canal:

There need be no apprehension as to an ample supply of water on the summit level of the Wabash and Erie Canal. Should a deficiency hereafter arise, the construction of the reservoir in the west branch of the Aboite, one mile from the Aboite aqueduct, of 320 acres, would amply supply it to the Lagro feeder. My annual report to the Legislature (see Doc. Journal, session 1841 and 1842, page 79) gives the particulars of survey. It was then estimated at $20,000, but might now cost $25,000 or $30,000. Mr. Stearns Fisher, of Wabash, assisted in the survey, and we both agreed that it was a most favorable site for a reservoir. The banks are so abrupt that no overflow will result to cause any apprehension of sickness. Or a similar reservoir could be built on some tributary of the St. Joseph river, above the Feeder Dam, should that be feasible.

As to daming and locking the Maumee river for slack water navigation, in lieu of the present canal east, it is sufficient to say that the million or million and a half of money required to do it is not at command.

Better adhere to the present canal, repairing and rebuilding completely the decayed structures and dredging it out to the full original dimensions, thus making better navigation than we have had for the past fifteen years, and costing perhaps not much over a half million of dollars, from the Ohio State line to Terre Haute, or at least as far as the mines of excellent steam and grate coal on the very bank of the canal in Parke county.

Some of the suggestions of your correspondent are no doubt sound, and the subject upon which he writes of maintaining the canal, claims the earnest attention of the State. It cannot be that Indiana will permit so important a work to go down. It would be very different from our neighboring States who keep up their canals. Ohio still maintains her two canals, with the Hocking and other branches. The State of New York, though many of her short branches have been perhaps unproductive in revenue, yet suffers none of them to go down. And Pennsylvania, in her mountains, I believe, maintains all her canals, excepting one small section.

The difficulty attending all efforts to procure appropriations by the State for the improvement of this Canal, grows out of the fact that the Central and Southern tiers of counties do not reap special advantages from it. Legislators of the present day find it very difficult to see any interests beyond the limits of their own counties or districts, the general welfare receiving little or no consideration at their hands. At least two-thirds of Indiana are, through this narrow policy, opposed to the improvement of the Wabash & Erie Canal, which should be one of her most important commercial arteries, adding materially to her general wealth and exerting a most wholesome influence upon shipping rates. The time will come when the State cannot fail to appreciate the importance of making this Canal equal to all demands upon it, but we fear that time has not yet arrived.

THE COURTS.

Business Monday Morning—Assignment of Cases for Next Week.

Monday A. M. was occupied by the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, in hearing motions, making the assignments of cases for next week, and attending to other routine details. This afternoon Judge FRENCH resumes the hearing of the case of the Toledo Agricultural works against JOHN WAGNER.

The following is the assignment of cases for hearing next week:

Civil Docket.

MONDAY, DEC. 7TH.

11,810—M. Fitzpatrick vs. Hibernia Ins. Co.

11,852—A. Brown vs. B. & O. R. R.

11,853—Louisa Stamman vs. Charles Stamman.

TUESDAY, DEC. 8TH.

11,842—Benj. B. Woodbury vs. Chas. Rump, et. al.

11,883—John Wheeler vs. M. B. Doyle.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 9.

11,885—Chas. Nye vs. M. M. Goulden et al.

11,915—Albert Alius vs. T. W. & W. R. R.

THURSDAY, DEC. 10.

11,921—A. C. Smith vs. H. B. Taylor.

11,924—W. F. Van Norman vs. F. Kanavia et al.

FRIDAY, DEC. 11.

11,936—H. J. Raffensperger vs. Wm. Littlefield.

11,948—Mary Bergsieber vs. Henry Cotler.

11,956—Julia. Vincent vs. Elevator Ice Co.

11,967—Mary A. Finch vs. Peter S. Finch.

SATURDAY, DEC. 12.

11,996—Samuel H. Felt et al vs. Nathan Moore.

11,960—H. S. Walbridge vs. Edwin A. Thomas et al.

12,006—Germania Insurance Co. vs. Toledo Democrat Co.

12,017—In the matter of vacation of certain alleys in Central Addition.

Criminal Docket.

TUESDAY, DEC. 8.

677—State of Ohio vs. McDower.

679—State of Ohio vs. Larauex.

680—State of Ohio vs. Larauex.

681—State of Ohio vs. Larauex.

691—State of Ohio vs. Frank Myers.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 9.

682—State of Ohio vs. Larauex.

683—State of Ohio vs. Larauex.

684—State of Ohio vs. Larauex.

697—State of Ohio vs. Ridley.

698—State of Ohio vs. Ridley.

THURSDAY, DEC. 10.

748—State of Ohio vs. Richards.

765—State of Ohio vs. Dixon.

FINISHED.

The F. & P. M. R. R. Completed to Ludington—Through Trains to Commence Running on Monday.

Tuesday the last rail was laid, the last spike was driven, and the F. & P. M. R. R. now spans the State of Michigan. The road is a good one, is well managed, and has gained such favor in the eyes of the public as few roads gain now-a-days.

The Road was completed to Reed City in 1873. From that point to Ludington, a distance of 48 miles, the grading and tieing was done in 1873, and the laying of the iron this year. Iron on the last 38 miles was laid in 53 working days, and 25 miles of the distance ballasted in the meantime. The first rail on the road was laid in August, 1859—fifteen years ago. Of the three roads in the Lower Peninsula which received land grants at the same time the F. & P. M. is the only one which completed its line without the aid of a powerful trunk line.

The Detroit *Tribune* says: Through trains from Toledo and Detroit will commence running over the entire line to Lake Michigan on Monday next. The new route shortens the distance to the East perceptibly. For instance: From Escanaba to Toledo, via Chicago, the distance is 600 miles, while by the F. & P. M. the distance is 532 miles, a saving of 68 miles. From Manitowoc to Detroit, via Chicago, the distance is 446 miles, while by the F. & P. M. the distance is but 295 miles, a saving of 151 miles, while there is also a saving of 56 miles as over the D. & M. Railroad, heretofore the quickest and shortest route. The distance from St. Paul to Suspension Bridge, via Chicago, is 922 miles, and via the F. & P. M. 783, being a saving of 139 miles.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

To the General Assembly:

Since your adjournment, the late Constitutional Convention, then in session, brought its labors to a conclusion, and submitted the result for the ratification of the people. Such ratification was not obtained. You are assembled, therefore, under the pre-existing Constitution.

Among the many wise and salutary provisions in this Constitution, there is one which I deem of very special importance at the present time. It is the provision which makes it not discretionary but imperative upon the General Assembly, to establish a Sinking Fund for the gradual but certain ultimate payment of the State debt. The convention which adopted the Constitution fully realized the necessity of providing forever against the creation of a public debt of indefinite duration, so far as the payment of the principal of such debt is concerned. It is for this reason that I desire to call your attention to the condition of the Sinking Fund.

Section 5 of Article XII of the Constitution provides, that "No tax shall be levied, except in pursuance of law; and every law imposing a tax shall state distinctly the object of the same, to which only it shall be applied." In contravention of this provision of the Constitution, the General Assembly, at the sessions of 1872 and 1873, passed acts authorizing the temporary transfer of money from one fund to another; and, in pursuance of these laws, large sums were transferred from the Sinking and Common School Funds to the Revenue and Asylum Funds. There still remain of these transferred funds which have not been returned, the sum of $580,000 due the Sinking Fund, and the sum of $21,000 due the Common School Fund. Last winter, the Attorney General, in response to a resolution of the House of Representatives, gave an elaborate opinion respecting the matter of these transfers, and declared the laws authorizing them to be unconstitutional. Since then, the public funds have been held sacred for the purposes for which they were collected. These unconstitutional acts are still upon the statute book, and should be immediately repealed.

It will be necessary for the General Assembly, at the present session, to make provision for the return of the transferred funds to the Sinking Fund; and to make further provision for the payment of the interest on, and the principal of, our State debt, which fall due in January and July, 1875, and in January, 1876. On the first of January, 1876, there will be due on the principal of our debt, payable at the pleasure of the State, the sum of $1,494,865. There will be due interest upon the debt, including interest on the irreducible debt, in January and July, 1875, and in January, 1876, the sum of about $1,200,000, making a total of $2,694,865, of principal and interest. To meet this, there is a present surplus in the Treasury of $450,569.82. The collections for 1875, which will be applied to the Sinking Fund, as estimated, on the present levy, will be about $1,262,000, making a total of $1,712,569.82, which will leave a deficiency to be provided for of $982,296.

The principal falling due is payable at the pleasure of the State; and it is for you to determine whether it shall be met when due, or paid as the accumulations in the Sinking Fund shall warrant. But I would suggest that the credit of a great State, like that of an individual, is better preserved by being ready to pay its debts promptly at maturity.

The following is a brief summary of the present financial condition of the State:

On the 15th day of November, 1873, the public funded debt of the State was		$8,211,062 10
The redemptions during the year were—		
Loan of 1870	$128,980 00	
Loan of 1875	92,710 00	
Loan of 1881	1,176 80	
Total		$222,866 80
Outstanding Nov. 15, 1874		$7,988,205 30

Of the amount outstanding on the 15th of November, the sum of $22,365 had ceased to draw interest, the holders thereof having been notified to surrender their stock for redemption, so that the interest bearing funded debt of the State is $7,965,840 30.

The funded debt is divided as follows:

Foreign debt, payable in New York City	$7,986,540 30
Domestic debt, payable in Columbus	1,665 00
Total	$7,988,205 30

The local indebtedness of the State on the 1st day of September, 1874, was as follows:

Debts of Counties	$3,482,575 62
Debts of townships, including debts created by boards of education, other than for separate school districts	329,339 08
Debts of cities (first and second class)	15,899,112 81
Debts of incorporated villages	884,835 18
Debts of school districts (special)	1,290,644 65
Total	$21,886,007 35

Meigs county has not reported.

The amount of re-imbursable debt, therefore, is:

State	$7,988,205 30	
Local	21,886,007 36	
Total		$29,874,212 66
Irreducible debt		4,122,991 86
Aggregate debts in Ohio (State, local and trust funds)		$33,997,204 52

The local indebtedness in this statement is reckoned to September 1, 1874, and the State debt to November 15, 1874.

The balance in the State Treasury on the 15th day of Nov., 1873, was	$129,586 42
The receipts, including transfers of $125,956 51 for the fiscal year ending Nov. 15, 1874, were	5,894,745 67
Total amount of funds in the Treasury for the year	$6,024,332 09
The disbursements, including transfers, during the year have been	5,211,934 99
Balance in the Treasury, November 15, 1874	$812,397 19

The Auditor of State estimates the receipts including balance on hand November 15, 1874 for the current year, from all sources, as follows:

Revenue Fund	$1,046,732 21
Asylum "	1,839,428 87
Sinking "	1,752,739 91
School "	1,707,127 82
Nat'l Road "	18,000 00
Total estimated receipts	$6,364,028 81

The disbursements at—

From Revenue Fund	$795,422 41
" Asylum "	2,007,424 64
" Sinking "	1,168,175 00
" School "	1,600,000 00
" Nat'l Road "	18,000 00
Total	$5,559,022 05
Leaving estimated balance in Treasury Nov. 15, 1875	$805,006 76

The taxes levied in 1873, collectible in 1874, were—

State taxes	$5,477,859 21
County and local	20,653,490 88
Delinquencies and forfeitures	343,108 75
Total	$26,474,459 98

The taxes levied in 1874, collectible in 1875, are—

State taxes	5,053,537 42
County and local taxes	21,780,829 35
Delinquencies and forfeitures	777,502 39
Total	$27,611,759 16

The taxable valuations in Ohio, as shown by the grand duplicate of 1874, are—

Real estate in cities, towns and villages	$354,894,199 00
Real estate not in cities, towns, or villages	697,408,537 00
Personal property	528,181,588 00
Total	$1,580,879,924 00
Which is an increase over the grand duplicate of 1873 of	13,101,085 00

This increase arises as follows:

On real estate in cities, towns, and villages	$11,900,999 00
On personal property	2,610,880 00
Total increase	$14,511,879 00
Reduction in valuation of real estate not in cities, towns, nor villages	1,407,194 00
Net increase	$13,104,685 00

Considering the general stagnation of business during the past year, this exhibit is a remarkable indication of the rapid development of the material resources of the State.

The opening of this adjourned session of the General Assembly occurring but sixteen days after the close of the fiscal year, it has been impossible for the various departments and public institutions to complete and submit their annual reports in time for me to give them such examination as would enable me to present my views and make suggestions herein concerning them. I must, therefore, refer you to the reports themselves, when they shall have been printed and laid before you.

I have given personal attention to the working of the penal, reformatory and benevolent institutions of the State, having visited them since the close of your last session. In the main, they are working well, and are fulfilling, in an eminent degree, the design of their creation.

The reorganizing acts of last session have been productive of good results. Especially is this true respecting the Ohio Penitentiary and the Central Ohio Hospital for the Insane.

The Penitentiary has been managed with ability and financial success. The report shows that it has netted the State, during the year, over and above the salaries of officers and expenses of maintenance, the sum of $23,425.59; and over all expenses, including manufacture of gas for State buildings, repairs, etc., the sum of $7,412.02. This is a good showing for a year of financial distress and diminished demand for convict labor.

The act abolishing the Board of Trustees of the Central Ohio Lunatic Asylum (now known as the Central Ohio Hospital for the Insane) and creating a Board of Commissioners for the construction of the institution, has produced results hardly anticipated by the most sanguine friends of the measure. Three gentlemen of eminent worth and peculiar adaptation to the wants of the situation were appointed and confirmed. This new Board found the unfinished walls of the building much injured by exposure during the preceding winter. There was, also, an absence of such working drawings in the Architect's office as were necessary to the progress of the work. This condition of things delayed work on the building until after the middle of April. At the present time, the entire edifice (except the water tower in the rear central wing, which was taken down and is being rebuilt) is not only ready for the roof, but more than one-half of it is now covered, and workmen are engaged in roofing the remainder of it. An immense amount of work has been done during the season, the number of bricks laid in the walls being more than thirteen millions, with the material and labor of other trades corresponding thereto.

The amount of the estimates for work done by contractors and for all other purposes connected with the building, during the fiscal year ending November 15, 1874, is $334,068.58. The retained percentage upon the same is $28,746.04. The unexpected balance of former appropriations in the Treasury on November 15, was $69,417.70. In addition to this sum, the Board ask for an appropriation for all purposes for the current year of $450,000.

The act creating the Board of Commissioners limits their term of office to one year, which will expire on the first day of April, 1875. I respectfully recommend that the provisions of the act be extended for one year from that time.

We have reason for congratulation that our State institutions have escaped serious calamity during the year. A slight fire occurred at the Reform Farm School, on the 7th day of last month, which destroyed the large work-shop of the institution. It was necessary that it should be rebuilt at once, to prevent idleness of the inmates, which would breed all manner of evil in such an institution. The Board of Commissioners immediately proceeded with the work; and they call for a small appropriation to complete it, which, I hope, will be made.

The re-organization of the Board of Trustees of the Agricultural and Mechanical College has been productive of good results. The old Board was too unwieldy for successful management, while the diminished size of the new Board has enabled it to harmonize ideas and views, and work with a singleness of purpose that has been beneficial to the college. I invite you to consider the fact that this admirable institution of learning has not yet received the public attention that its merits entitle it too. It is the college of the people, and it should receive their good will and encouragement. It has an efficient Faculty, a handsome endowment, with the accessories common to the best colleges in the country, and should have a much larger attendance of students. I respectfully suggest that the General Assembly may devise ways and means to aid the Board of Trustees in bringing about this desirable result.

In pursuance of the act of February 18, 1874, creating a State Board of Centennial Managers, five eminent citizens of Ohio were appointed to constitute the Commission. They have completed their organization, and entered upon the discharge of the duties assigned them.

In the execution of the several laws providing for the reorganization of the various public institutions, passed at your last session, the appointments made by the Executive have, in every instance, proved to be satisfactory—such appointments having been made solely with a view to promote the public interest, without regard to other considerations, the officers appointed seeming to be influenced in their action by the same motives which determined their appointment.

During last summer, the irritation of feeling in the mining districts arising out of the disagreement between the mine owners and miners, assumed, in one instance, a form of intensity which seriously imperiled the public peace. At the critical moment, the prompt interposition of the moral authority of the State was found sufficient to allay the exasperation of passions, and to reassure peace and harmony, without a resort to the material power of the State.

An earnest effort has been made by the Adjutant-General to collect the Ohio war claims against the General Government. He has succeeded in collecting and placing in the State Treasury the sum of $35,781.98. A balance remains uncollected of $275,988.84, but little of which will be collected, unless further legislation be had by Congress. For the details respecting these claims you are referred to the Report of the Adjutant General.

At the close of the fiscal year 1873, there were thirty-two military companies in the State, of all branches of the service. There are now forty-one companies—two battalions of three companies each; one battalion of two companies; twenty-five unattached companies of infantry; one battery of artillery of four guns, and two batteries of two guns each. This increase evinces a revival of interest in our volunteer military organizations. The security of every community is enhanced by a well-organized militia; and I trust that our military companies, in which we all feel a just pride, will receive the fostering care of the State.

The general financial depression has been felt by the railroad interest of the State more than by any other interest. But few new lines have been projected, and several roads that would have been built under more favorable circumstances have been temporarily abandoned. The Baltimore, Pittsburgh and Chicago Company has completed one hundred and ten miles of new track during the year; the Painesville and Youngstown Company has completed thirty-nine miles of narrow gauge track; the Marietta, Pittsburgh and Cleveland Company has completed nineteen miles of new track, the Lake Erie and Louisville Company has completed eight miles; the Toledo and Maumee Company has completed seven miles; the Mansfield, Coldwater and Lake Michigan Company has completed twenty-seven miles; the Baltimore Short Line Company has completed thirty miles; and the Cincinnati and Whitewater Valley Company has completed two miles. This makes a total of nearly two hundred and forty-five miles of new track.

Railroads are not only of great utility, but have become a necessity to the country. They should not be hampered by vindictive and vexatious legislation; but, as the servants of the people, enjoying peculiar franchises, they should be held strictly amenable to judicious legislation that will prevent them from becoming the masters of the people. Their rights should be fully protected by law, and the rights of the people should be protected against such encroachments as tend to make them the victims of monopoly.

At your former session, you performed an act of justice and mercy for the men who delve in our mines, by enacting the law "To regulate mines and mining, and to provide for a State Inspector of Mines." A practical miner of intelligence and education was appointed, who has displayed great energy in the enforcement of the act. He has personally visited and inspected two-thirds of the mines in the State; and the good effects of the law are recognized already, in improved ventilation and other changes which have conduced greatly to the comfort of the miners. The General Assembly should follow up its recent action by such further legislation as may be found necessary to the accomplishment of the beneficial objects sought to be attained.

In the Inaugural Address which I had the honor to deliver before the General Assembly, I strongly urged a reduction of the expenditures of the State Government down to the very last dollar compatible with the maintenance of the public credit and the efficient working of the several departments of the Government; and I insisted that it should not be that vague and mere verbal economy which public men are so ready to profess with regard to public expenditures, but that earnest and inexorable economy which proclaims its existence by accomplished facts. In the midst of the existing financial distress, with so many of our fellow-citizens out of employment, and wages everywhere reduced, I most earnestly renew the recommendation I then made. The State should not embark in new building enterprises until the public buildings now in process of construction shall have been completed; new offices should not be created; and your present session should be brought to a close at the earliest moment when, in your judgment, the public business will allow. The evidence you gave at your last session of a determination to retrench, by reducing the tax levy $474,000, and by other acts of legislation, has encouraged the people of the State to believe that economy and prudence will govern all your actions in the matter of public expenditures.

It is a question for your serious consideration, whether the compensation of our county officers is not disproportionate to the salary of other public officers, and of persons in private life. Public servants should be reasonably compensated; but salaries and fees should not be so high as to make the getting of office a profession, and to enable candidates and applicants to buy their way to public places.

I conclude by expressing the hope that your session may be pleasant and harmonious, and that it may be productive of great good to the State. W. ALLEN, Governor.

COLUMBUS, Dec. 1 1874.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS.

The Record of a Quarter of a Century's Successful Business Career.

Just a quarter of a century ago last Thanksgiving, RUDOLPH BRAND and PETER LENK entered into copartnership, and established themselves at the corner of Monroe and St. Clair streets, their business being the rectification of high-wines, and the selling at wholesale of whiskies, wines and liquors. Their success was comparatively modest at first, and when at the end of one year their balance sheet showed their business for the year footed up $10,000, they congratulated themselves upon their prosperity. This partnership lasted until 1856, when Mr. LENK retired. In 1859 Hon. GUIDO MARX entered the firm. A year later a fire destroyed the building in which they conducted their business, and with it most of their stock of goods, inflicting upon them a loss of over $10,000 beyond their insurance.

Nothing dismayed by this untoward stroke of fortune, the firm immediately engaged a room at No. 36 Monroe street, between St. Clair and Summit streets, and went ahead receiving goods and filling orders, without a days' interruption of business. The enterprise and business sagacity of the firm was rewarded with continued and increasing prosperity. In 1863, Mr. RUDOLPH BRAND, the founder of the firm, died, and his place was taken by his nephew—Mr. ADOLPH BRAND—who still continues a member.

Up to this time the firm had contented itself with trying to extend its trade over the territory which is usually considered as the peculiar province of the merchants of this city, but now a bolder venture was resolved upon, and in the fall of 1865 they made an excursion into the Lake Superior region, and laid the foundation there for what has since grown into a very important trade.

Not only have they profited largely by this, but other merchants of our city have followed in the path opened out for them, and our commerce with that section of the country is very considerable, and increases rapidly with each year.

In 1867 Mr. MARX made a visit to Europe to secure a stock of reliable wines by purchasing direct from first hands. He visited Germany, France, and Spain on this errand, and succeeded so well in his mission that he repeated the trip the following year.

He made arrangements for a continuous direct importation of choice and reliable brands of wines, from the various countries named, and this arrangement still continues, as it has proved satisfactory both as a profitable business venture and from the guarantee it affords that the goods are absolutely pure. Messrs. R. BRAND & CO. are the first house in the West to import direct from France and Spain.

In 1872, Mr. MARX was appointed one of the Ohio Commissioners to the Vienna Exposition, and after attending to his mission there, he made another extensive tour through the wine producing countries of Europe, including, this time, Hungary and Italy. Next year, Mr. ADOLPH BRAND will make a similar tour through Europe.

The firm has always paid much attention to the production of native wines, and striven to encourage their growth and manufacture, by paying remunerative prices for wines, and striving to effect sales of them. They purchased and put upon the market the first lot of Catawba wine produced by Toledo parties, which was a lot of between 700 and 800 gallons from Dr. LUNGREN'S vineyards. They have the satisfaction of knowing that their efforts are rewarded with success, and of seeing the American wines rapidly driving the foreign ones from the market, while their consumption by the American people is fast replacing the use of whisky and similar alcoholic beverages.

The quarters of the firm on Monroe street having become too limited for their business, a change was resolved upon, and it was determined to erect a new building upon St. Clair street on a lot owned by the firm, and lying between the BLADE office and the Express block. This building was recently completed, and the firm celebrated their 25th anniversary by taking possession of their new quarters.

Their building is a very handsome one, and makes a magnificent addition to the city, harmonizing as it does so well with the Opera House, the Express block, and the BLADE building, the last two of which adjoin it, and the Opera House being nearly opposite.

The building is four stories high, with a basement, and has an elegant front of freestone, surmounted by a tasteful cornice. The building is 60 feet front, by 110 deep, and is divided into three large store rooms, the middle one of which Messrs. R. BRAND & Co. have fitted up for their own use, and furnished it with every requisite for carrying on their business on a large scale.

The basement is arranged as a store cellar for fine liquors and wines. The front of the first story is divided off by a glass partition for an office and show room, and is handsomely fitted up with Brussels carpets, heavy polished walnut furniture, desks, etc. The rest of this floor is used for the storage of fine Spanish wines in wood, and champagne, and other goods in glass. There is also the shipping department in the extreme rear of the room. The second floor is used to store and ripen whiskeys, and will shortly have 500 barrels stored along its length. The third and fourth stories are devoted to the rectifying and bottling processes. The rectifying apparatus is of the most approved construction, and will produce very fine results. A steam pump in the basement facilitates the handling of goods, and the arrangements are complete in every respect.

As we have mentioned before the firm moved into their new quarters on the 25th anniversary of the formation of the partnership. A business house of so long standing is a rarity in this country, and still rarer is the signal success with which it has been favored. It now sells over a large part of five States, and competes successfully for business in territory canvassed carefully by Cincinnati, Detroit, Chicago and Louisville houses. The sales, which a few years ago were thought large at $10,000 per annum, now annually exceed $150,000.

PERE MARQUETTE.

The First White Man to Explore the Northwest—The Approaching Two Hundredth Anniversary of His Death—A Monument Contemplated.

Two hundred and thirty-seven years ago, at the little village of Laon, in the department of Aisne, France, a child whose name is perpetuated to posterity as one of the most daring explorers this country has known, and as one who gained an ascendency over the Indians, which has never been equaled by any white man. This was JACQUES MARQUETTE—better known as "PERE" MARQUETTE, from his priestly office. Of his childhood we know comparatively little. His family was obscure, and the first that is known of him is that at the early age of seventeen, he enrolled himself in the Society of Jesus, and soon became distinguished for his self-sacrificing zeal.

At the age of twenty-nine he though his mission called him to preach the gospel to the American savages, and in the year 1666 he came to Canada, which was then a French possession. He entered upon his new duties with all the ardor which has characterized his previous career. He staid but a short time in Montreal, but proceeded into the midst of the Indian country, taking up his residence at Three Rivers, where he remained for two years, teaching the savages and perfecting himself in the Algonquin language. In April, 1668, he left Montreal with a few companions in canoes, and paddled up the St. Lawrence to Lake Ontario, and thence along the line of the lakes to Sault St. Marie, where he established a mission and remained a year.

He accompanied the bands of Ottawas and Hurons in their movements until they were defeated and dispersed by the Sioux, when he returned with them to Michilimackinac, where he built a mission, which he called St. Ignatius. His success in converting the Indians was most remarkable, and he was equally successful in attaching them to him personally, so much so that he became in time to be regarded as a superior being.

The reports which he received from the Indians of the mighty river which flowed far to the westward, filled him with a desire to explore it, being convinced that it would lead to the South Seas. He sought permission of his superiors to make the attempt to reach the river. For this purpose, he was willing to absent himself for awhile, perhaps forever, from his beloved Hurons and Ottawas. In 1671, he wrote to the Superior of his order in Canada, of the great work which he had accomplished at Mackinac, but added:

"I am ready, however, to leave it in the hands of another missionary, to seek new nations toward the South Sea, who are still unknown to us, to teach them of our great God, whom they have hitherto not known."

The next year permission was given him to go, and a party was made up for him, which consisted of FRANCIS JOLIET, and five other Frenchmen. The little party left Mackinac on the 17th of May, 1673, in two light canoes. They skirted along the northwestern shores of Lake Michigan until Green Bay was reached, and crossed that body of water to the Fox river, which they ascended as far as possible, and then carried their canoes across to the head of Wisconsin river, which they descended until the 17th of June, and just a month from the day they started they found themselves in the waters of the Mississippi—the river they had started out to seek.

They floated down the river for eight days, when they reached the mouth of the Ohio. They stopped at a little village where they were kindly received by the inhabitants. They did not delay long here, however, but continued down the river till they to a village which they called Akamsea, which is supposed to have been near the mouth of the Arkansas. There they became satisfied that the great river which they were exploring, did not flow into the South Seas, as they had expected, but into the Gulf of Mexico, and they determined to return, since they knew the country around its mouth was in possession of the Spaniards, who would probably subject them to a lengthy imprisonment if they were captured.

On the 17th of July—two months from the time they started out—they turned their canoes about, and began the toilsome task of retracing their way against the powerful current of the river. They turned out at the mouth of the Illinois, and followed that stream up to its nearest approach to the lake, when they left it, and carried their canoes across the land, and embarking once more on Lake Michigan, reached the Mission of St. Xavier, on Green Bay, in September, having traveled a distance of over 2,500 miles.

The fatigues and exposures of this long journey laid the seeds of consumption in the not over strong constitution of Father MARQUETTE and he was prostrated for nearly a year at Mission St. Xavier, during which time he was tenderly nursed by his devoted Indians. He recovered somewhat, and having promised the Kaskaskia Indians on the banks of the Illinois river to return and preach the gospel to them, he made preparations to fulfil his promise. He left in October, 1674 on this errand, but when he reached the present site of Chicago, at the mouth of Des Plaines river, his symptoms returned with such violence that he was compelled to stop. His Indians built him a hut in which he passed the winter and was thus the first white inhabitant of that great city.

On the 30th of the succeeding March, he had so far recovered as to be able to proceed on his journey. He reached the village of Kaskaskia on the 8th of April, and founded a mission there by erecting an altar and celebrating Easter. He felt that his end was nigh, however, and started to return to Mackinac, to die among the people of the tribes to which he was so fondly attached, and who were his spiritual children.

He proceeded on his journey by easy stages, but the disease was too swift for him, and when the small party reached the mouth of the Notepseakon river, at the present site of Ludington—but which was for a long time called by his name—he died and was buried there. This occurred on the 18th of May, 1675. Two years after his death—in 1677—the Indians disinterred his remains and took them to the Mission of Mackinac, situated on Point St. Ignace. They were here buried, but the precise spot of interment is not now known. There is, however, here an ancient burying-ground on East Moran Bay, near the point, where his remains are supposed to lie. In 1[illegible] a priest of Detroit visited the place at which he died, and erected there a rude cross.

A year previous to his death he had sent two men to Montreal with an account of his voyages and a map explanatory of his discoveries. This was afterwards published in 1681, in Paris, but was for a while regarded as entirely fabulous and untrustworthy. When the region became explored and opened up to voyagers, its wonderful correctness was demonstrated. He is now considered the first white man who explored the river, and the second—counting DESOTO as first—who ever saw the river.

The 18th of May next will be the two hundredth anniversary of his death, and a movement is on foot to celebrate the occasion by the erection of a monument to his memory, and some steps have been taken to raise funds for that purpose. The question of where the monument should be located is also being considered, the general opinion inclining to locate it on Point St. Ignace, which is fitted for it, on account of its historical associations, and being within sight of old Fort Mackinac, and the Island of Mackinac.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

Hancock County.

A most melancholy accident occurred about a mile southwest of New Stark, Van Buren township, Hancock county, last Friday. Mr. McElroy was helping to raise his house above the foundation. The structure had been raised up some distance with "screw jacks" and blocked. Mr. McElroy was under the house, between it and the foundation examining or working at them. While in this position the building slipped from the blocks falling directly on Mr. McElroy's head, the sill striking across the temples, crushing his skull and killing him. It required considerable exertion to release the body, as the building had to be raised up, and most of it torn away.

Henry County.

The Coroner's Jury in the case of Louis Householder, the German who committed suicide at Holgate last Saturday, returned a verdict in accordance with the facts. It seems, by general report, that Householder had had a partner until a short time before, and it is thought that this partner had, in the settlement, somewhat overreached the deceased, who became depressed and commenced drinking, and finally borrowed a gun, ostensibly to shoot a beef, but in reality to kill himself. It is thought he was intoxicated at the time of his death.

Lenawee County, Mich.

A new horse disease has broken out in Adrian and vicinity, which is spreading rapidly. Thus far, but few horses have died however.

A whisky prosecution, which has been in progress before the court of Adrian, has just been concluded. In this Mrs. Sarah Shipman Jaupoosch and Caroline Pfeifler, proprietors of the Mineral Spring Hotel, for damages for selling liquor to her husband at divers times from 1865 to April. The jury was out five or six hours and returned a verdict of fifty dollars.

A statement of J. P. Cawley's assets and liabilities has been made. Liabilities, $41,000; assets, $51,000. Of the assets $20,000 is represented in poor accounts, etc. He is settling on the basis of fifty cents on the dollar.

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—ANOTHER SNOW—Deep, drifting snow, it clogs up the paths, and clings to the feet, melting on our shoes, and taking away every particle of warmth from our understandings until they feel like icicles. The way to avoid this unpleasantness, and preserve health, is to buy a pair of rubbers at L. YOUNG's, No. 97 Summit street, which will effective non-conductors of heat, and also save having the shoes blacked every time one comes in the house.

—The Almanac Publishers complain that their business is destroyed by Ayer's American Almanac. The people prefer it to any other, the Farmer's, Western, Southern, or the numerous local almanacs, when they can get Ayer's. It furnishes the best astronomical data, weather and jokes of them all, and above all, medical advice which is invaluable for every family. It is supplied gratis by the druggists, and should be preserved for constant reference and use. We are sure that no good housekeeper or grandmother goes willingly without one.—*Standard, N. Y. City.*

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THE REMINGTON SEWING MACHINE has sprung rapidly into favor as possessing the best combination of good qualities, namely: Light running, smooth, noiseless, rapid, durable, with perfect Lock Stitch.

It is a Shuttle Machine, with Automatic Drop Feed. Design beautiful and construction the very best.

REMINGTON No. 1 Machine for family use, in the third year of its existence, has met with a more rapid increase of ratio of sales than any machine on the market. REMINGTON No. 2 Machine for manufacturing and family use (ready for delivery only since June, 1874), for range, perfection and variety of work, is without a rival in family or workshop.

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BRANCH OFFICES OF REMINGTON COMPANIES.

E. Remington & Sons, Remington S. M. Co., Remington Ag'l Co., ILION, N. Y.

281 & 283 Broadway, New York, Arms. Madison Sq., N. Y., Sewing Machines. Chicago, 237 State st., S. Machines & Arms. Boston, 332 Washington st., S. Machines. Cincinnati, 181 W. 4th st., S. Machines. [illegible] Sewing Machines. Atlanta, Ga., DeGive's Opera House. [illegible] Marietta st., S. Machines.

The Humor of the Day.

A REQUIEM.

That dorg was every inch a dorg,
He knowed his duty straight;
He never missed a tight or fie,
Nor never turned up late;
My heart is broke, I'm much disturbed,
He was the steadfastest pup
That ever spoke for scraps of meat
Or chawed a liver up.

There's many dorgs tha' useless is
Could better have been spared;
But, though he's dead, my comfort is,
I think he was prepared.
My heart is broke, I'm much depressed
He was the earnestest pup
That ever sot upon his tail
And cocked his left ear up.

He took his part with other dorgs—
He never shirked, not he,
His comrades to investigate,
Nor missed a post or tree.
My heart is broke, I'm much annoyed,
He was the cheekiest pup
That ever crawled about a bone
When other dorgs come up.

He never failed on no account,
Old women to annoy,
And organ grinders to torment
Was his especial joy.
My heart is broke, I'm much distressed
He was the cheerfulest pup
That ever tore a lady's skirt
Or chawed a slipper up.

For cats he had great sympathy,
And showed it in a way
That made 'em glad to see him round
'Most any time o' day.
My heart is broke, I'm much concerned,
He was the liveliest pup
That ever treed a Thomas-cat
Or chawed a kitten up.

For settin' hens his feelin's was
Jocose to a degree,
He made 'em take new interest in
This world of misery.
My heart is broke, I'm much oppressed,
He was the persistentest pup
That ever chased a rooster round
Or chawed a chicken up.

He's gone! The world is dark and drear
I'm sad and lonely now,
And gloomy retrospection sits
Upon his achin' brow.
My heart is broke, I'm much chagrined,
He was the affectionatest pup
That ever wagged a friendly tail
Or coughed a breakfast up.

—*Peleg Arkwright in the New York Graphic.*

The Adventures of Mick Callighin, M. P.

A most amusing book is the "Adventures of Mick Callighin, M. P.," just published in London. Mick, on the evening of leaving the paternal roof to seek his fortune goes to the room of his tutor, Father McQuade, whom he found enveloped in a capacious night robe, surmounted by a cap of the ancient extinguisher shape, tied around his head with a red cotton handkerchief of a wonderful pattern.

"An' now," said he, "kneel down till I give ye me blessing. I'm not in me canonicals, but all the pitchers that I've seen of the blissed Saint Pether represints him wid bare legs—seein', I suppose, bein' a fisherman, he had frequently to wade in salt waither; an' as for driss, I niver seen more an him nor I've on meself this blessed minnit. It's not the vistments makes the praste, Mick, nor the gentleman ayther, as maybe ye'll find to your cost."

In the course of events Mick gives assistance to a man driving pigs to market. Both being hungry they go into an eating house, and one of them takes up a dirty newspaper, which is well marked with mustard.

"Mustard!" said Harry; "legal that minds me av Micky Murphy an' Dan Collins, two frins av moine that come over to England for the rapin' av the harvist, an' was walking on the quays in this town; an' moind ye, now, Danny had niver been over before, but Micky had niver been out o' the car-radjus o' the Town of Tipperary. They wor that hungry after the vyage they didn't know what to do at all, at all. When Danny sees 'Ristorant' wrut up over a shop, 'See now,' sez he, "that's a place to ate;' an' in they both goes; an' thin, sur, they sees the waither wid a towel over his arm, an' sez Danny, sez he, 'What can we get to ate?' 'Anything at all,' sez the waither. 'Thin bring me a plate o' mate,' sez Danny. So in comes the waither wid a mate an' a large bowl o' mustaid; and moind ye, now, nayther Micky nor Danny had iver seen musthard before in all their born days. 'What's to pay for the mate?' sez Danny. 'A shillin', sur,' sez the waither. 'An' what's that?' sez he, pointin to the bowl. 'That's musthard,' sez the waither. 'An' what do ye do wid it?' 'Yez ates it wid the mate, to be sure. 'An' what's to pay for it?' 'Nothin' sur,' sez the waither. Thin Danny looks at Micky, an' Micky looks at Danny, an' they both winks. Whin the waither turned his back, sez Danny, 'See here now, Micky,' sez he, 'I'll tell ye what we'll do; we'll podket the mate for the journey, an' ate the stuff they gives for nothin';" an' wid that Micky rowls up the mate in his handkercher an' puts it in the crown av his hat; an' Danny he kep' stirrin' up the musthard, an' afther a while he opens his mouth an' takes a great dollop av it. Down goes his head, an' the tears kep' runnin' down out av his eyes. 'Danny, lad,' sez Micky, 'what does be the matther wid ye?' Danny wouldn't let out at all. 'But,' sez he, 'whiniver I think o' the death o' me poor great-grandfather, that wor kilt at the battle o' the Boyne, I can't kape from cryin' at all.' 'Don't take on wid ye like that,' sez Mickey. 'Here, now, we're over in England, an' we'll make a power o' money at the reapin' before harvest's over.' All this toime Danny was stirrin' the musthard, and he hands the spoon to Mickey. He takes a big spoonful too, an' the tears came runnin' down his nose, Danny wakes up, an' sez he, 'Mickey,' sez he, 'what does be the matther wid ye?' 'Fegs! says Mickey, I'm cryin' because ye wasn't kilt along wid yer great-grandfather at the battle o' the Boyne!' Ha, ha, ha! Begorra, he gave him a rowlint for his impudent that toime!"

A Newly-discovered Parable.

From the Christian Cynosure.

And the kingdom of Satan shall be likened unto a grain of tobacco seed which, although exceedingly small, being cast into the ground, grew and became a great plant, and it spread its leaves rank and broad, so that bugs and vile worms found no habitation thereon.

And it came to pass, in course of time, that the sons of men looked upon it, and thought it beautiful to behold, and much to be desired to make lads look big and manly. So the sons of men put forth their hands and plucked the leaves thereof, and did chew thereof, and some it made sick and other to vomit filthily.

And it farther came to pass that those who chewed it became unmanly, and they cried out, "We are enslaved and can not cease from chewing it!" And the mouths of all that were enslaved became foul and they were seized with a violent spitting, and they did spit even in ladies' parlors and in the house of the Lord of Hosts.

And the saints of the Most High were greatly plagued thereby. And it came to pass also that others of the sons of men snuffed it, and were suddenly taken with fits, and they did sneeze insomuch that their eyes filled with tears, and they did look exceedingly silly. And yet others most cunningly wrought the leaves therefrom into rolls, and did suck most vehemently at the end thereof, and they did look very grave and calf-like, and the smoke of their torment ascended up for ever and ever.

And the cultivation thereof became a great and mighty business in the earth, and the merchant men waxed rich in the commerce thereof, and the saints of the Most High defiled themselves therewith.

Even the poor, who could not buy shoes, nor bread, nor books for the little ones, spent their money for it. And the Lord was greatly displeased therewith, and said, "Wherefore this waste, and why do these little ones lack shoes and bread and books? Turn now your fields into corn, and wheat, and defile not yourselves any more, and I will cause my face to shine upon you and bless you."

But with one accord they exclaimed, "We cannot cease chewing and snuffing and puffing—we are enslaved!"

The Keyser Family Churning.

Max Adeler, in Danbury News.

They have a new hired girl over at Keyser's farm, just outside our town, and on Tuesday, before starting to spend the day with a friend, Mrs. Keyser instructed the girl to whitewash the kitchen during her absence. Upon returning, Mrs Keyser found the job completed in a very satisfactory manner. On Wednesdays Mrs Keyser always churns, and last Wednesday when she was ready she went out, and, finding that Mrs. Keyser had already put the milk into the churn, she began to turn the handle. This was at eight o'clock in the morning, and she turned until ten without any signs of butter appearing. Then she called in the hired man and he turned until dinner time, when he knocked off with some very offensive language addressed to that butter which had not yet come. After dinner the hired girl took hold of the crank and turned it energetically until two o'clock, when she let go with a remark which conveyed the impression that she believed the churn to be haunted. Then Mr. Keyser came out and said he wanted to know what was the matter with that churn, anyhow. It was a good enough churn, if people only knew enough to work it. Mr. Keyser then worked the crank until half-past three, when, as the butter had not come, he surrendered it again to the hired man because he had an engagement in the village. The man ground the machine to an accompaniment of frightful imprecations; then the Keyser children each took a turn for half an hour, then Mrs. Keyser tried her hand, and when she was exhausted she enlisted the hired girl, who said her prayers while she turned. But the butter didn't come. When Keyser came home and found the churn still in action he blasted his eyes and did some other innocent swearing, and then he seized the handle and said that he would make the butter come if he kicked up an earthquake in doing it. Mr. Keyser effected about two hundred revolutions of the crank a minute, enough to have made any ordinary butter come from the ends of the earth, and when the perspiration began to stream from him and stand still the butter didn't come, he uttered one wild yell of rage and disappointment, and kicked the churn over the fence. When Mrs. Keyser went to pick it up she put her nose down close to the buttermilk and took a sniff. Then she understood how it was. The girl had mixed the whitewash in the churn and left it there. A good, honest and intelligent servant who knows how to churn can find a situation at Keyser's. There is a vacancy.

Fight It Out Like Pa and Ma Do.

A story is told of a daughter of a prominent person now in the lecture field which is peculiarly interesting and suggestive of unconscious wisdom. A gentleman was invited to the lecturer's house to tea. Immediately on being seated at the table the little girl astonished the family circle and the guests by the abrupt question:

"Where's your wife?"

Now, the gentleman having recently been separated from the partner of his life, was taken so completely by surprise that he stammered forth the truth.

"I don't know."

"Don't know?,' replied the infant terrible, "why don't you know?"

Finding that the child persisted in her interrogatories despite the mild reproof of her parents, he concluded to make a clean breast of the matter and have it over at once. So he said, with a calmness which was the result of inward expletives:

"Well, we don't live together; we think, as we can't agree, we'd better not."

He stifled a groan as the child began again and darted an exasperated look at her parents. But the little torment would not be quieted until she exclaimed:

"Can't agree! Then why don't you fight it out as pa and ma do?"

"Vengeance is mine," laughingly retorted the visitor, after "pa" and "ma" exchanged looks of holy horror, followed by the inevitable roar.

A Marriage Discount.

A few years since, one of our Boston divines was called upon to unite a jolly old couple in the bonds of matrimony, and just as they were pronounced man and wife, another couple entered the room, to be joined likewise. The moment the two latter entered they were somewhat surprised at seeing the divine receive the splendid ransom of a new and bright half dollar from the hands of the newly married bridegroom. Our eminent divine immediately thrust the money into his pocket, and then congratulated the happy pair, bade them adieu, and at once commenced upon his duties in performing the marriage rite for the remaining couple. Being pronounced man and wife, the youthful husband thrust his hand into his pocket, and pulled out the same amount, an equally bright new half dollar, and presented it to the divine; whereupon the good man looked with profound astonishment at the insignificant amount, and remarked:

"My customary fee on such occasions is five dollars."

"You married the last old ugly couple," said the indignant young bridegroom, "for fifty cents, and now you dare to tax me ten times that amount, merely because we are a young couple."

The good divine, placing his glasses several inches above his nose, looked the young man full in the face, and then said:

"I have never married you but this once, while I have married the former five times! and on such occasions duty demands a liberal discount to the trade!" Suffice it to say, the remaing $4.50 was forthcoming, and with a smile, the bride and bridegoom took the nearest way to the door.

A Washoe Greeting.

[From the Virginia (Nev.) Enterprise]

Yesterday, as we were standing near the corner of C and Union streets, chatting with our old time friend, Bob Howland, a queer, shaggy-haired, wild-eyed chap, evidently just in from some of the eastward-lying desert regions of the State, hove in sight. Now, Bob himself is a regular roving, prospecting critter—a man who has delved and posted has "notices" in about half the camps on the Pacific coast. Bob, indeed, with much justice, may claim to have made Meadow Lake and Aurora and Como what they are. Our wild-eyed stranger had evidently seen Bob somewhere. He tacked back and forth in front of us a few times, scratching his head, hitching his baggy breeches up under his waist-belt, and jamming his scrap of dingy brown wool hat now on this side and now on that side of his head. At last he suddenly faced squarely about, and, coming up to Bob, said: "Whereabouts in hell have I seen you, stranger?" "I don't know," coolly and in his kindliest tone answered Bob; "what part of hell have you been in, my friend?" The wild eyed man smiled a solemn smile, and said something about his camp and a pot of beans on the head waters of Bitter creek. Instantly he and Bob rushed into each other's arms, and for some moments each was diligently engaged in shedding tears of the largest size upon the shoulder of the other.

Popular Science.

Cost of Tunnels.

"Among the various plans for disposing of the Jones' Falls stream or improving its channel, which have been presented to the council committee, is one by J Sudler, civil engineer, proposing to divert it by a tunnel from a point beyond the city across to the valley of Gwynn's Falls, and thus throw its waters into the middle branch of the Patapsco, or Spring Gardens. The tunnel would pass in good part under Druid Hill Park, and through a rock formation which, it is believed, lies beneath all the hills in that quarter. Never having looked to diversion in that direction, and without pretending to have examined into or formed any judgment in the premises (the plan lately suggested by the Mayor in his special message to the council for improvement within the city being still pending), it may yet be worth while to inquire into what has been the cost of like tunneling, accomplished in other parts of the world. The aggregate cost of this tunnel for Jones' Falls, the length of which is 16 000 feet, is put by its author at $2,300,000, or $145 per lineal foot, which is a fraction over $2 per cubic yard. With regard to other tunnels already in existence, their cost is given as follows: The great Mont Cenis tunnel cost about $300 per lineal foot, including equipment of road, etc. The Kilsby double track railroad tunnel (England), in the construction of which very great difficulties were encountered from the tapping of quicksands, cost $262.50 per lineal foot. Bletchingly tunnel, for a double track railroad in England, cost $120. Terre Noire, on the Paris, Lyons, and Mediterranean railroad, cost but $50 per foot; and the very difficult Hauenstein tunnel, between Basle and Berne, Switzerland, cost $133 per lineal foot. The Hoosac tunnel, through a formation of mica slate and quartz, with working shaft upwards of 1,000 feet in depth, cost $300 per lineal foot.

These tunnels were all completed several years ago, and the cost per cubic yard of material excavated varies from $1 50 to $14. The difficulties met with in their execution have led to the invention of improved apparatus, by the use of which the cost of boring, drilling, etc., is reduced from 100 to 300 per cent. The diamond boring machine was thoroughly tested by Captain Beaumont, R. E., in Lancanshire and Cumberland. At Stoughton, the borer reached a depth of 689 feet in two months, that could not have been got at in less two years by hand labor. In the Clifton tunnel, Bristol Port and Channel Dock Railroad, in hard mountain limestone, the drills advanced at the rate of two inches per minute—outside diameter of boring, two inches. The machine advanced at about five times the speed that could be attained by as many men as could find room to work at a heading. The motor is compressed air. Dynamite is used for blasting, and found to answer admirably. With the aid of these machines the work of tunneling through the hardest rock presents no difficulty of any extraordinary character, and may be executed at a cost very little, if any, greater than the excavation of the same material in open cutting."—*Baltimore Sun.*

To the above, may be added the cost of that portion of the Underground Railway, in New York City, now nearly completed, on Fourth avenue, between 44th street and Harlem river at 133d street, a distance of about 4½ miles. This railway has four tracks, and consists chiefly of open cuts and tunnels, but includes a massive stone viaduct 60 feet wide, 30 feet high at greatest elevation, and about 6,500 feet long. The open cuts are about 66 feet wide, walls included, and from 10 feet to 14 feet deep, spanned at the street crossings by splendid iron bridges. The tunnels are of three kinds, brick arches, flat iron beam tunnels, and rock tunnels. They consist of three parallel tunnels, one central and two separate side tunnels, all occupying a space under the streets of about 70 feet in width by 30 feet in depth. At about every half mile are roomy passenger stations and waiting rooms, also constructed underground, lighted from the sidewalks. Altogether this is one of the finest examples of underground railway construction in the world. It has been in progress for the past two years, and will be finished in January next. The total contract price of this great, including stations, bridges, ballasting, viaduct, tunnels, changes of water pipes and sewers, is $6 395 070, being at the rate of a little over $285 per lineal foot. Considering the large size, this is a very moderate cost; and for once the city of New York, which pays one half the bill, has not been cheated or imposed upon.

We recently made a personal inspection of the work from beginning to end, carefully examined all the details of construction, and were much gratified to observe the extreme care taken to render every portion solid and enduring. We shall in our next commence a detailed account of the entire line, drawings for which have been kindly furnished us by the officer in charge. These papers will be read with interest by civil engineers in all parts of the world, as they involve many practical examples of the most recent construction, executed under the supervision of individuals of eminence in the profession.—*Scientific American.*

How Statues are Made.

The bronze statuary just now so popular is manufactured by a simple enough process. Over the clay model is poured a coating of plaster of paris, which, having been allowed to set, is taken off in sections, thus affording a hollow mold of the figure. From such a mold is produced a stucco duplicate, either of the entire statue or of such a portion thereof as is intended to be cast at a time, and on this again is formed a second mold of greater thickness and solidity for the reception of molten metal. The material used for the finer mold is a composition of stucco and brick dust. This is applied in a plastic state to the stucco model, from which its inner surface takes the form of the figure. Were statues cast solid, it would now only be necessary to separate mold from model, and run metal in the former till its interior was filled. This, however, would involve absurd waste, and in order to economize material a solid core is placed inside the mould, leaving only such space all around as will receive the thickness of metal necessary for the work in hand. The mould with its core having been thus completed and hooped firmly around with bands of iron, is placed in a kiln to bake to perfect dryness. This precaution is necessary from the circumstance that even a trace of moisture might, on the application of molten metal, occasion a dangerous explosion. In the case of casting now in question, the drying of the mould occupies some weeks. On the removal from the kiln, the mould is buried in dry earth below the floor or the foundry, only the aperture for receiving the metal, and the vent hole for the escape of air, remaining visible.

The World's Steam Power.

Dr. Engel, Director of the Prussian Statistics' Bureau, has endeavored, with only partial success, to find out the amount of steam power in use in the world. The returns for stationary steam engines include only old and partial reports for five countries, including the United States, Great Britain and France. The number of engines in five countries, according to reports, some of which were prepared in 1860, was 121,755, and the horse power 2,761,880. Dr. Engel estimates that there cannot be less than 150,000 stationary engines, with from three to three and a half millions of horse power, in the world. The returns with reference to locomotives and their power are much fuller, although they also are incomplete, and some of them dated four years ago. The total number of locomotives embraced in these returns is 45,467. It is estimated that there are at least fifty thousand locomotives, with an aggregate of ten million horse power. The ocean steamers, according to the returns, number 5,255. The estimated horse power of steam engines, stationary, locomotive and marine, is 14 400. The United States leads the world in the number of its stationary and locomotive engines, but Great Britain is credited with having more steam vessels and more tonnage than all the rest of the world. The effect of the great use made of steam power in place of horse power is said to have been shown in a greatly diminished rate of increase in the number of horses raised in European countries, but no returns are given. In the United States there were 4,336,000 horses in 1850; 6,245,000 in 1860, and 7,145,000 in 1870. The rate of increase from 1850 to 1860 was 44 per cent., but from 1860 to 1870 it was only 14 per cent.

VOTE OF MICHIGAN CITIES.

The following table shows the total vote cast in several cities in the State at the late general election, as reported in our exchanges:

Detroit	13,041	Port Huron	1,155
Grand Rapids	4,054	Muskegon	1,100
East Saginaw	2,241	Battle Creek	969
Bay City	2,078	Miles	914
Adrian	1,828	Manistee	8 8
Lansing	1,561	Alpena	765
Monroe	1,319	Ionia	751
Ann Arbor	1,16[illegible]	Big Rapids	494
Saginaw City	1,20[illegible]	St. Clair	282

Heavy Robbery at Mansfield.

Tuesday evening about 6 o'clock nearly $3,000 was very adroitly stolen from the safe of Wm. Clegern, a shoe merchant of Mansfield. While Mr. Clegern was alone in the store, his brother having gone to supper, a well-dressed man came in, and said he had been directed there by an agent of Messrs Mosler, Babmann & Co., to see a safe of their make. Mr. C. conducted him to the back part of the store and was showing him the safe, when a confederate came into the front door and began immediately to examine the shoes and the show window, Mr. C. supposing him to be a genuine customer, excusing himself to No 1. turned and went to No 2. Looking back soon after, he saw No 1 standing, apparently where he left him, still looking at the safe. He soon went out, thanking Mr. C. for his trouble, and asking the pretended customer to meet him at the European Hotel. No 2 soon left, and nothing more was thought of the matter till 8 o'clock when it was time to close the store, it was discovered that about $2,500 in cash, several checks on the Savings Bank, one on the Richland National Bank, and a small note of hand, had been taken. Then the whole transaction was at once understood. It has since been understood that these two strangers have been in town since Friday last. No 1 registered at the hotel as "Clark, of Buffalo." He is a man of ordinary size, with a large scar on his forehead.

Important Case in the Supreme Court.

We notice, in looking over the proceedings of the Supreme Court, that the case of the State of Ohio vs. the Mutual Protection Association of Ohio, Norwalk, has been assigned a special day out of order. It will be remembered that some time last summer this Association ceased doing business, owing to the Attorney General having expressed an adverse opinion in regard to the legality of the Association. The Association was chartered in February last under the laws of Ohio, and its officers claimed they were doing a legitimate business, strictly within the meaning of the law, and in order to test the matter finally, agreed with the Attorney General to take a test case into the Supreme Court. The Norwalk Association is joined in this case by the Wellington, Urbana, Springfield, Bellefontaine and Zanesville Associations, similarly organized, and Hon. W. H. West, late of the Supreme Court, was employed to represent the interests of the Associations. The Norwalk Association was chosen to present a case. The argument of Judge West in this case is said to be of a high order, making a very clear distinction between what is called high price insurance under the old plan, and mutual protection under the plan of the above named association. Much interest is manifested in insurance circles over the result in this case, as on its fate hangs not only the existence of the above association, but also of the Masonic and Odd Fellows' beneficial associations, all now having a very large membership in this State, some of the associations having full classes, and paying death losses fully and punctually.

What Others Say.

From Toledo Correspondence Findlay Jeffersonian.

We have three daily and five or six weekly papers published in our city, in addition to a monthly. The BLADE stands first, issued in the evening; has a pretty large and paying circulation; is run somewhat after the style of the New York *Herald* or Cincinnati *Commercial*, but is a Republican paper, with considerable independence; cannot be relied upon strictly as a party paper; cuts close, and is a thorn in the side of some of the others published in Toledo. It generally takes the right side of public matters or questions, and speaks out plainly when it goes for public officers who have not done the greatest good for the greatest number of people; or, in other words, when our Representative in Congress gets appointments made, against the voice of the people, you can count sure that the BLADE goes for him every time. The weekly edition of the BLADE has few superiors, if any; and were we asked to select a paper for a friend, to receive in his family at home each week, we should not hesitate to say, "Take the BLADE." This, of course, is not to take the place of the county paper, as it is indispensable.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

Wood County.

EDITOR BLADE:—A call for a Woman's Temperance Convention, to be held at Tontogany, December 12th, 1874, has been issued.

The winter term of school commences on the 29th inst.

Mr. J. C. Ort, formerly a resident of this place, but who for some time past has been living in Cheyenne, Wy., arrived here on Saturday, the 21st inst.

The chicken cholera has made its appearance in this locality.

On Friday evening, the 13th inst., a flock of sheep belonging to Mr. Henry Longacre, a resident of Portage township, this county, were attacked by dogs, and eleven were killed and injured. On the same evening, a flock of sheep, owned by Mr. F. L. Henry—whose farm adjoins that of Mr. Longacre—were also attacked by dogs, but were frightened away, it is supposed, as only two were slightly injured.

Messrs. Foster & Son, dealers in dry goods, etc., in this village, having fitted up convenient yards, &c., have commenced to buy and ship poultry. Mr. James H. Lush, of this place, is also engaged in the same business.

The pork buying season has begun in earnest. The price of hogs per cent., live, here now is $6 25.

A. C. R.

West Millgrove, Nov. 23, '74.

THE CITY TREASURY.

The Judiciary Committee Decides to Accept the Proposition of Mr. Kountz's Bondsmen.

The Joint Judiciary Committee of the Common Council held a session on Wednesday evening. Present—Aldermen DODGE and SEGUR, and Councilmen KUMLER, BARNEY and ANSON. Also the City Solicitor, Mr. KOUNTZ and Mr. GEO. STETTER.

The Kountz' matter was laid before the committee, accompanied with a number of estimates of the value of the property offered made by real estate dealers in the city. These footed up as follows:

D. Coghlin's appraisement	$117,500
Kelley Bros. "	108,500
T. M. Cook and E. Lenderson's appraisement	103,390
Barnes & Curtis' appraisement	100,400
G. E. Pomeroy & Son's appraisement	102,150
C. Stebbins' appraisement	100,600
C. Huberich's appraisement	107,950
W. L. Holloway's appraisement	95,860
Bissell, Gleason & Co.'s appraisement	91,350

After some little discussion, the motion of Mr. Segur to accept the property and release Mr. Kount'z bondsmen, was unanimously adopted.

In accordance with the instructions of the Committee, City Solicitor Hurd then drew up the following resolution, which the Committee agreed to report to the Board of Councilmen next Monday evening:

Resolved, by the Common Council of the City of Toledo, That the proposition of the bondsmen of Mr. Kountz, late Treasurer of Lucas county, offering certain real estate in settlement of their liability upon their bond to the City of Toledo, be, and the same is, hereby accepted; providing that the liabilities of said sureties, on account of their obligation to the Board of Education of said City, and on account of any other obligation growing out of their contract of suretyship, besides that to the City of Toledo, contemplated in this resolution, shall remain unaffected by the passage of this resolution, and providing further, that the said sureties shall furnish to the said City an abstract of title of said property, to be hereafter approved by the Common Council, and execute to the City of Toledo for said real estate a deed with ordering covenants of warranty; and providing further, that upon the execution of said deed, and its delivery to the Council, the said sureties shall be relieved from the liability upon the said bond, to the extent of the amount of the bonds authorized to be issued by the act entitled "An act to authorize the City of Toledo, in the State of Ohio, to borrow moneys," passed March 6, 1874, less the amount required by said act to be paid over to the Board of Education of said City.

The Committee then adjourned.

A COMMOTION IN CORN.

Bursting of a Cornsheller—General Scare, but No One Hurt Seriously—African Philosophy—An Unlucky Jonah.

On last Friday morning the cylinder of a horse power cornsheller at work shelling corn for SMITH & HUBBARD, in DANIELS' old warehouse, at the foot of Jefferson street, burst, from some unknown cause, scattering pieces in all directions, with terrible force, but principally upward, judging from the indentations made in the floor overhead, and the solid oak beams supporting the floor. The upper portion of the sheller was entirely carried away and the framework badly wrecked.

The sheller had just started, and was running at ordinary speed. At least a half dozen persons engaged in shelling were busy at or within a few feet of the sheller when it burst, and strange as it may seem, no one was struck by any of the flying pieces except a boy about 16 years old, who was shoveling corn from the mouth of the sheller. He was struck by the hopper, and knocked a number of feet, but was worse scared than hurt. An old colored man engaged in feeding the corn turned *very pale*, and said he "knowed somebody done put a keg of powder in dat machine, for he seed de *fire fly.*" He did not observe Thanksgiving yesterday, but said "fore de Lord he'd gib thanks to-day, and never fool roun' a cawn-sheller agin long as he live. Shell wid his hans arter dis." The same boy who was struck by the hopper was hit on the head Tuesday evening about dusk by an ear of corn, and badly cut, and in ten minutes after fell through a hatch to the floor. He had to be carried home and keep his bed all day.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.—The following marriage licenses were issued by the Probate Judge this week:

Christopher Schwartz to Mary A. Lewis.
Senora Highland to Mary Chandlee.
Wm. McCready to Jenny F. Light.
H. L. Golgrove to Gerty M. Van Wart.
J. H. Bradlee to Mate Birchall.
Chas. Cull to Hattie Gill.
Gottleib Ackerman to Louisa Moll.
William Oliver to Jane Lunney.
Henry Lalendorf to Minnie Cook.
John W. Fluke to Abbie J. Eastman.
Frank Gavanstetter to Mary Dowling.
James Haskell to Sarah Jeffrey.
Peter E. McNamee to Margaret J. Lahaney.
John Stagmeyer to Elizabeth Walter.
Frederick Strobel to Jennie Gilbert.
George Zeiger to Mary Osbourg.
Thomas Dutton to Mary Malone.
Milton Tucker to Nellie Seivers.
G. J. Puse to Lena Rekers.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Thursday, as a wood train on the Canada Southern Railway was running near St. Thomas, a brakeman, whose name our informant could not learn, attempted to pass from one car to another, missed his footing and fell between the cars, the wheels cutting him in two. The body was placed in a coffin, and forwarded to his friends near Chicago.

DISMASTED AND ADRIFT.—A dispatch from Grand Haven says: The schooner David A. Walts, Master John Kierhaull, owned by Martin Kailer, of Chicago, from Buffalo bound for Chicago with a load of coal, was struck by the gale on Monday morning about forty miles off Little Point Sauble. She lost her foremast, maintopmast and sails. The crew cast anchor and retreated to the after-cabin, nailed down all the scuttles and let the schooner drift with the wind. She came to anchor early Tuesday morning about eight miles off Muskegon, where she was discovered by the Grand Haven fishing tugs, and towed into this harbor at three o'clock this afternoon. The crew have suffered much for want of sleep, but otherwise are all right. The captain says the hull of the vessel leaks but little.

Northwestern Normal School, Fostoria, Ohio.

THE SCHOOL FOR THE MASSES.

Teachers live, thorough and experienced. Expenses low. Course of study practical and comprehensive.

All Grades of Students Suited.

The fifth year commenced with better facilities and larger patronage than any previous one.

STUDENTS CAN ENTER AT ANY TIME.

To those desiring to attend School during the winter, we can GUARANTEE the BEST of SATISFACTION.

Catalogues, circulars or personal information furnished on application. Address,

J. FRAISE RICHARD, Principal.

Millinery & Ladies' Furnishing Goods.

MRS HANSON & CRAWFORD,

Invite the attention of the Ladies of Toledo and vicinity to their new stock of Fall and Winter Goods, comprising the latest styles of Bonnets, Hats, Velvets, Silks, Ribbons, Ruches, Flowers, Jets, Laces, and general line of Ladies Furnishing Goods, with all the Novelties of the season, which will be sold at the lowest possible prices. All goods marked in plain figures and warranted to be as represented. Especial attention given to orders and satisfaction guaranteed. A great variety of trimmed goods constantly on hand, and all are cordially invited to call and examine our stock and wares before purchasing elsewhere.

ROOMS, 324 ADAMS ST. - - - TOLEDO, O.

NEW ARRANGEMENT!

STEBBINS'

NEW MAP OF OHIO,

—AND A—

Sectional Map of Northwestern Ohio

PRICE, TWO DOLLARS.

We are prepared to furnish, post-paid, the above MAP and the WEEKLY BLADE, one year, for $3.00. MAP and LOCKE'S MAGAZINE, $2 50. MAP and AMERICAN FARM JOURNAL, $2.25. The Map is pronounced by competent judges, the best ever issued of Ohio.

The importance of the additional Sectional Map of the Northwestern 16 Counties of Ohio, must recommend it particularly to the citizens of this portion of the State.

LOCKE & JONES.

New Photograph Gallery.

NO. 47 & 49 SUMMIT STREET,

TOLEDO, OHIO.

W. E. McKECKNIE wishes to announce to the citizens of Toledo and surrounding country, that he has Opened a Gallery of Photography and Fine Art at the above place, and has secured the assistance of Mons. O. Hakelier, one of the most eminent Artists in this country. All Styles of Photographs made, plain, or finished in India Ink, Water or Oil Colors. Old Pictures carefully copied. Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.

WANTED---LOGS,

—AT THE—

Toledo Cooperage Company's Works,

TOLEDO, OHIO.

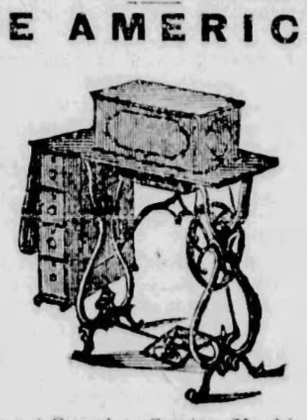
ELM, OAK, SYCAMORE, COTTONWOOD, BASSWOOD AND SOFT MAPLE.

Cash on delivery, for good straight grained sound timber, 18 inches and over diameter, and to average 21 inches; 16 feet logs preferred. For further information, apply at FALLIS & LINTON'S TOLEDO MILLS, or at our Works, near Union Manufacturing Co.

TRIUMPHANT

THE AMERICAN

SEWING MACHINE.



THE most Complete Sewing Machine in the world. The only SELF-TREADING SHUTTLE—there being no holes to thread either above or in the Shuttle. The American Machines have won for themselves unparalleled success. Everybody acknowledges their superior merits. Simple, Durable and Warranted. Try them before you purchase.

TOLEDO OFFICE—63 Madison St.

COMPANY'S OFFICE—1,318 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. ☞ Agents wanted.

161 & 163 Water St., Toledo, O. | 202 & 204 S. Meridian St. Indianapolis, Ind.

BOND & ALLERDICE

DEALERS IN

Hides, Furs, Pelts, Wool,

—AND—

Plastering Hair.

Consignments solicited and prompt returns made at *Highest Market Prices.*

ESTABLISHED 1849.

BROOKS & LEWIS,

110, 112 & 114 Superior St.,

(MARKET SPACE,)

Are now paying the highest market prices, in cash, for

Hides, Pelts, Wool Tallow, Furs, &c.

☞ Consignments solicited. Prompt returns made. Sisal Hide Rope and Plastering Hair for sale.

MILL SUPPLIES.

MILLERS will now find at No. 62 Monroe street, an establishment long needed in this part of the country.

I have for sale Mill Buhrs, Portable Mills, Smut Machines, the Celebrated American Turbin Water Wheel Power, Corn Shellers, Hominy Mills, a full line of Belting and Bolting Cloth, and everything usually kept in a Mill Supply Store.

I will fill all orders received by mail at *same prices* as if the party was present.

Old Picks re-dressed and returned at same price as is charged for dressing. Address

J S. PARROT, 62 Monroe St.

DR. WILFORD

STILL continues to treat all forms of Chronic Diseases, of whatever name or nature, with unvarying success. Thirty years of constant practice has given him advantages possessed by no other physician in the city. If afflicted give him a call. Consultation free.

112 ST. CLAIR STREET.

YEAST POWDERS.

ESTD 1858

DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER

THE STANDARD BAKING POWDER

IS THE BEST AND CHEAPEST PREPARATION EVER OFFERED FOR MAKING BREAD.

DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER
Is perfectly Pure and Wholesome.

DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER
Is put up in Full Weight Cans.

DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER
Makes Elegant Biscuits and Rolls.

DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER
Makes Delicious Muffins, Griddle Cakes, Corn Bread, &c.

DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER
Makes all kinds of Dumplings, Pot-Pies, Cakes and Pastry, nice, light and healthy.

DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER
Is the Best, because perfectly pure.

DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER
Is the Cheapest, because full weight.

DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER
Is guaranteed to give satisfaction.

Be sure to ask for
DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER
and do not be put off with any other kind.

DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER
Is put up in Tin Cans of various sizes, suitable for Families, Boarding Houses, Hotels, Restaurants and River, Lake and Ocean Vessels on short or long voyages.

The Market is flooded with Cheap, Inferior Baking and Yeast Powders of light or short Weight. DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER is warranted full strength and full weight. Sold at wholesale and retail, generally throughout the United States, by dealers in Groceries and Family Supplies.

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MANUFACTURERS
69 NEW ST. NEW YORK.

THE

Soft Coal Base-Burner,

'REVOLUTION,'

BEST STOVE IN THE WORLD FOR HEATING

Stores, Offices,

Hotels, and

Public Halls,

Clean, Economical & Easily Operated.

MONTGOMERY & LELAND,

AGENTS FOR TOLEDO,

265 Summit Street

Dealers in Stoves and Hardware.

NOTICE!

The Only Exclusive

CASH

Dry Goods House

IN TOLEDO,

—IS—

PETTEE & HOWE,

153 Summit St.

ONE-PRICE AND THAT A LOW ONE IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.

SPECIAL BARGAINS THIS WEEK
NEW GOODS ARRIVING DAILY.
☞ DON'T FAIL TO CALL ☜

153 Summit Street,

Pettee & Howe,

BEFORE PURCHASING.

GO TO TEXAS

WITH THE EXCURSION, ON THE

17th November, 1874.

A very low round rate of fare to Dallas, Houston and Austin, in Texas, with return tickets, good for *sixty days.*

Tickets for sale at Union Depot, in Toledo, and at T., W. & W. Ticket Office, in Defiance.

J. T. MARTIN, Manager,

TIFFIN, OHIO

AGENTS WANTED.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Terms free. Add's GEO. STINSON & CO., Portland, Me.

$60 to 90 a *week* and expenses to all. Articles new, staple as flour. Samples free C. M. Linington & Bro., New York or Chicago.

$77 A WEEK to Male and Female Agents, in their locality. Costs NOTHING to try it. Particulars free. P. O. VICKERY & CO., Augusta, Maine.

$350 A MONTH.—Agents wanted. Ten best selling articles in the world. Sample free. Address J. BRONSON, Detroit, Michigan.

$72.00 EACH WEEK.

Agents wanted everywhere. Business strictly legitimate. Particulars free. Address J. WORTH & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

LADIES AT HOME

And Men who have other business, wanted as agents. Novel plans, pleasant work, good pay. Send 3-cent stamp for particulars. THE GRAPHIC COMPANY, 39-41 Park Place, New York

Work for all. At home, male or female: $35 per week, day or evening. No Capital. We send valuable package of goods by mail free. Address with ten cent return stamp, M. YOUNG, 173 Greenwich st., N. Y.

CANVASSERS POSITIVELY make enough from now till January to keep them a year. Entirely new features. Immense success. Be quick. Send for valuable specimens (free) to T. E. MOORE, Publisher, No. 11 Dey street, New York.

Agents' Combinations.

Grand Bible and Popular Subscription Book Combinations, Map, Chart and Frame Combination.

We supply the publications of John E. Potter & Co. Address GOODSPEED'S EMPIRE PUBLISHING HOUSE, CHICAGO.

AGENTS WANTED

FOR THE GRANDEST BOOK EVER PUBLISHED,

YOUMAN'S DICTIONARY OF EVERY-DAY WANTS

20,000 RECEIPTS FOR EVERYTHING (*bona fide* number—beware bogus imitations.) Indispensable to ALL CLASSES, saving money daily to every buyer. Selling faster than any other three books combined! 16-page Circular and *extra* terms free. Address F. A. HUTCHINSON & CO., Cincinnati, O.

$2500 A YEAR made with our grand Combination Prospectus. Represents 50 different books. Agents say this is the

BEST THING EVER TRIED

The Books sell themselves in every family, and good men can make a business for life in one county. Also Agents wanted on our magnificent editions of Family Bibles. Superior to all others. Full particulars free. JOHN E. POTTER & CO., Publishers, Philadelphia.

Agents Wanted---$10 A Day

TO sell an article which every business man will buy on sight. It is simply indispensable to all classes of business men and the profits are large. Particulars sent free. Work done altogether in villages, towns and cities. Address

LOCKE & JONES,

Toledo, Ohio.

And receive full particulars.

Agents---Wanted.

$75 to $250 per month, everywhere, male and female, to introduce the GENUINE IMPROVED COMMON SENSE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. This machine will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, quilt, cord, bind, braid and embroider in a superior manner. Price only $15. Fully licensed and warranted for five years. We will pay $1,000 for a machine that will sew a stronger, more beautiful or more elastic seam than ours. It makes the "Elastic Lock Stitch." Every second stitch can be cut, and still the cloth cannot be pulled apart without tearing it. We pay agents $75 to $250 per month and expenses, or a commission from which twice that sum can be made. Address SECOMB & CO., *Boston, Mass.; New York City; Pittsburgh, Pa.; Chicago, Ill.; or St. Louis, Mo.*

WANTED — A GENERAL AGENT — in every county in Ohio to introduce the Popular Medical Preparations of the CALVIN MEDICINE COMPANY, 40 Vesey street, New York, consisting of their Excelsior Family Medicine Case, Egyptian Liniment, Fever and Ague Pills, Rheumatic and Gout Lozenges, Catarrh Lozenges and Diarrhea Lozenges. Our goods are put up in handsome style, are of ready sale, and will be supplied to agents, without any cash to be advanced for goods, freights or printed matter. The plan of introduction is an successful operation in nearly all of the other States. Commissions to Agents large and chances of building up a profitable business without capital, rare and certain to an energetic party. One in bus ness preferred. Address CALVIN MEDICINE CO., 40 Vesey Street, New York.

Farm Garden and House.

Butter-Making in Holland.

More or less has been written and printed concerning the extreme cleanliness of dairying operations in Holland. But the following from a government report of that country, translated for the London Field, shows that the average process of butter-making is not more cleanly than in this country. Perhaps the "small saw" might be used to advantage in some cases here:

The practice followed in the butter dairies has no very marked peculiarities; but in almost every province we meet with differently shaped and constructed milk pans (in South Holland with deep[illegible]h tinned-iron vessels; in Friesland with oval wooden, and in North Holland shallow glass ones) and the churns are worked with the aid of a simple arrangement for economizing the labor; sometimes by hand, sometimes by a horse gear, and sometimes by means of a dog in a wheel. In all large dairies, however, the farmer avails himself of horse power, using either an upright churn with perpendicular motion, or a barrel churn, in which the contents are agitated by a series of revolving beaters. Of both descriptions of churn there are many varieties employed.

According to the usual plan of butter-making, the freshly drawn milk, strained into a brass or copper tin-lined crock, is placed in a cooler, situate either in the stable or dairy kitchen, until its temperature has been lowered to that of the water. It is then removed to the milk room, and poured through a hair seive into pans, where it remains about twenty-four hours (sometimes longer), and is twice skimmed, the cream being put into an oaken tub which has a lid to it. When the cream has turned sour, and either naturally, or by the addition of buttermilk in summer, and by heating in winter, acquired such consistency that a spoon will stand up in it, it is ready to be churned. In this operation great stress is laid by many on accelerating the motion immediately the butter begins to separate; it is thought the particles are thus made to unite better, and the quality and goodness of the produce favorably affected. After the butter has "come," it is transferred in lumps by means of a large spoon to a shallow wooden vessel, having a plug at the bottom, and afterwards must be pressed, kneaded, freed from hairs, &c. (by drawing through it a small saw), and washed until all the buttermilk is extracted.

The butter intended for market must be salted and in winter also colored; the quantity of salt and annatto to be added being determined solely by the eye and palate of the dairyman. To prepare the annatto sometime before it is used, a lump of it, the size of a walnut, is enclosed in a piece of linen, and dissolved by heating in a pound of clear butter, giving the latter a brownish red hue. When finally wanted for coloring it is again melted, in order that it may again mix more uniformly with the butter into which it is kneaded at the same time as the salt. The same scrupulous cleanliness, as regards utensils and in the manipulation of the produce is observed in the butter as in the cheese dairies of Holland, and the different metal vessels are made to shine like mirrors. As regards situation, the milk room of the dairy has a northern aspect, and is frequently shaded by trees. The floor of it is sunk several feet below the level of the ground.

By far the largest portion of the cheese and butter manufactured in the country is bought direct from the farmer, and stored in the wholesale merchants' warehouses without ever coming into the market at all. A considerable quantity is also consumed by the farmers and peasants themselves.

Among the principal markets for butter are the market towns in Friesland, Over Yssel; South Holland and Drenthe. In 1871 the quantity brought to the Friesland markets alone amounted to nearly 5,000 tons, and over 500 tons were sold at all the others. The average price of Friesland butter has ranged of late about 33½ cents per pound. The casks in which the produce is packed for market must be of regulation size, weight and construction, and have the official brand on them renewed on every year.

Manurial Value of Wood Ashes.

New land is proverbially good; not that it has more largely the elements of fertility in general, as the trees take care that this is not the case, using up what nutriment is annually furnished by the leaves; but it owes its value to the potash left after the land is burned over, as is the case also in breaking up the prairie. The principle will be clearly seen by giving it a single thought. The ashes furnish the mineral, or inorganic part, the atmosphere the rest, the soil containing sufficient other material, (humus, clay, sand, &c.) for a basis. But science or philosophy aside, it has been found that ashes are a superior benefit. Around an old heap of spent ashes, there will always be a circle of rank growth, usually of grass and weeds of a bluish color. This is found to be the case whatever the soil may be. In the strongest garden soil I have noticed it, and also in very poor land. Unleached ashes have a still more marked effect, showing the importance of potash as manure. The tests that have been made, so far as I am cognizant, always show the growth, especially of grass, corresponds to the amount of ashes applied; and the amount may be large—seventy to eighty bushels per acre, and even more. The benefit will show at once, but not all of it, as the ashes do not give up at once all they contain, being dissolved slowly, so as to supply potash for several years. This is my experience, and, I believe, the uniform experience of every one. The reason why ashes are not more highly valued—are not valued for what they are worth—is that they are too sparingly used. As but a part is dissolved the first year, it will be readily seen that the effect must be small—less so than that of plaster, though plaster is one of the ingredients of ashes.

But there are not enough ashes to sow largely, and a large proportion of what we have are permitted to go to waste; particularly is this the case with leached ashes, yet they are nearly as good as unleached, and equally lasting. We ought to save every particle of our ashes, including the root from the stovepipes and chimneys. We want them for special uses—to manure our grapevines and fruit trees, and to use in our gardens, dooryards and lawns. Each farmer or owner of land, if he burns wood, makes enough ashes for these purposes. The extent of land on which they are used being circumscribed, they may be used plentifully, in which case the effect will not fail to be highly satisfactory. I have used them on grapevines with the most gratifying results, applied mostly as a cover to the mulch, having the property to keep this moist as well as to impart fertility; hence they are particularly excellent in a severe drouth. Not only is the growth of the wood advanced, but that of the fruit also, and I have become convinced that by the use of ashes the flavor of fruit in general is improved. I know that in connection with thorough drainage this has proved to be the case. Particularly are lawns and door yards in grass benefitted by ashes. Apply at the rate of sixty to eighty bushels per acre, more or less, according to whether the ashes are made of hard or soft wood—hardwood ashes being the best. A coat applied once in two or three years will do. On grape vines, fruit trees, and the garden in general, I find yearly or biennial applications more satisfactory. Of course a less quantity is to use at each application.

Now is the time to begin to save ashes, just as they are beginning to be made.—Save all carefully during the winter, and apply early in the spring. Remember the leached article is nearly as good as the unleached. Let the soap making be done early in the spring, so as to apply the spent ashes.

The Cranberry Market.

The following interesting report is from the annual circular of French & Co:—Our recent statistical report to the New Jersey Cranberry Growers' Association shows the entire acreage in New Jersey under regular cultivation to be 4 969 acres. Average cost at three years from settling (the fruit-bearing age), $334 50 per acre, making total investment of $1,662,130. Crops in this State have been, in 1871, 58 859 bushels; 1872, 93,322 bushels; 1873, 116,409 bushels. The average market prices have been, in the years named, $3 42, $3.21, $2.93 respectively. Abating $1.00 per bushel from market price for cost of picking and marketing, would make the crop of 1873 worth on the vines $224,816, or 13½ per cent. on the entire investment.

The New Jersey fruitage in 1873 was most bountiful, but 40 to 50 per cent. was destroyed by the rot. This season the average fruitage upon old plantations is believed to be 30 to 40 per cent. below last year, but the rot on these has not been so severe. New bogs have suffered most, as usual, the entire crop in many cases being lost. Allowing for increase of acreage, we think the entire crop of the State must be 25 per cent. below that of a year ago.

The crop on the eastern portion of Cape Cod is very light, and in many districts almost an entire failure. The western portion and the adjoining islands have good crops. The other cranberry districts of Massachusetts and Rhode Island nearly all of them have good crops. The few plantations on on Long Island and and other portions of New York have good crops.

The fruit not affected by New Jersey rot seems sound and solid, promising to keep well.

The Western crop reports have been varying and conflicting. In early August the yield of the section about Berlin, Wis., was estimated at 18,000 to 20,000 bushels, against 87 000 bushels in in 1872. In the latter part of August estimates increased to 25 000 or 30 000 bushels. In September, 45 000, and in one instance 75 000 bushels, was estimated. But a letter just received from H. S. Sackett, Esq., of Berlin, says:—"The entire crop of this section is now in barrels, and numbers less than 7,000," or say 21,000 bushels. Our comparative crop estimates are now as follows:

	1872. Bush.	1873. Bush.	1874. Bush.
Cape Cod and adjacent islands	20,000	[illegible]	70,000
Mass and R. Island	20,000	25,000	[illegible]
New Jersey	100,000	[illegible]	90 000
Wisconsin, Minnesota, Indiana and Mich	135,000	60,000	50,000
New York	....	....	5,000
Totals	275,000	275,000	250,000

Cranberries were, early last month injudiciously pushed on the market from New Jersey in advance of the seasonable demand. Much of the fruit was imperfect, and prices were irregular but averaged low. There is now a good demand for prime fruit at moderate prices, say $2.75 to $3 for standard bushel boxes, and $8.50 or $9 for barrels, of prime quality. Fancy fruit, in either style, brings more. If the regular alternation which has prevailed for five or six years continues, cranberries will be low next spring. The abundance and cheapness of apples also favors that result. But with the exception of last season after the panic, cranberries have not, since 1860, been so low in October. The prices of the past will not of necessity be repeated, and unless consumption is checked by an injudicious advance we may fairly hope that the demand will be sufficient to insure prices relatively fair to the end of the season.

The soundness of the fruit and present low prices make this a very favorable time for pushing its introduction and sale in foreign markets; but the Cranberry Growers' attempted organization for that purpose seems to make slow progress, and is in danger of missing this opportunity.

Drill Sowing Wheat.

Every year's experience is in favor of drilling wheat. It shows more and more that, as against sowing the seed broadcast, it is economical in labor and seed, and gives a better crop. The difference in labor is at least $1.00 an acre, or the cost of two harrowings after sowing, or one cultivating. The difference in seed is at least half a bushel, or fifty cents to one dollar an acre, and the difference in the crop is fully one-fourth, or upon fairly good soil, six bushels, or nine dollars per acre. Eleven dollars per acre upon ten acres, will more than pay for the best drill made, which will sow ten acres a day. But if the means of purchasing a drill are not available, and there are less than ten acres of wheat to be sown, it will yet pay to hire a drill, which may be done from some neighbor, fortunate enough to possess one, for 50 cents per acre. We have not yet seen a part of the country where a drill could not be purchased or hired, and very few fields upon which a drill could not be used, if the ground was properly prepared. It is one of the greatest advantages resulting from the use of machinery upon farms, that it to a great extent necessitates good farming. At least that it compels improvements, and the farmer who once enters upon the march of improvement, rarely stops, and never turns back. Thus when a drill is used for the first time, the farmer finds his crooked fence in the way; his harrow gates or his awkward bars are inconvenient, the brush and weeds around his fence interfere, his poor ploughing is troublesome, the baulks and hard spots that have been left, a nuisance to him, and the weeds, trash, rough clods and stone upon the surface are a severe tax upon his patience. The next season all these faults will be remedied, because discovering the profit of the machine, he is obliged to prepare for its use. This is like the entrance of light into dark places, and a number of things that were never noticed or suspected before, are now so conspicuously apparent that they cannot be any longer left undone. The same is true as to the use of the mower or reaper, and thus the money spent for any of these needful machines is repaid in more ways than one.—*Agriculturist.*

A Crystalized Bouquet.

I want to tell "Gertie" how to make a crystalized bouquet for winter. First gather your grasses, long, drooping swamp grass, oats, wheat, and in fact all kinds that will be suitable; not forgetting to have a nice cock's-comb, or prince's father, for a centre; now burn your alum, and dissolve in warm water, one quart of water to one pound of alum. Set away in an earthen crock or bowl, and allow it to cool; then suspend your grass in it, not allowing them to touch the bottom of the crock. Leave them twelve hours, and upon taking them out, you will find them covered with lovely crystals, like ice. If you want larger crystals, put the grasses in the mixture while it is slightly warm; or you can have different colored ones by putting part in another vessel, where some indigo, yellow ochre purple ink or some of lovely analine tints have been added to the alum and water. We have a "corner-piece" hanging against our wall that is made of card-board that is covered with pine cones and varnished, then filled with dried grass, and in the center of the grasses nestles a large cock's comb (red) literally covered by alum crystals. Every one pronounces it lovely. Another ornament consists in wrapping the large thorns of honey locusts with scarlet yarn and crystalizing them; or get a small basket, wrap with fancy colored yarn, crystalize, then fill with crystalized flowers, or artificial flowers, cards, small shells, or any of the small etcetra which all observing young ladies are accustomed to collect.

There are so many, many ways and means of "making home beautiful," that I wonder there are so many houses in our land that are bare and dismal, and think with you "Gertie," that "good taste" goes a long ways toward making our pathway in this life lovely and endurable. Therefore cultivate your taste for the beautiful; grow lovely in your husband's eyes as you grow older; instead of setting down into that despicable of all things living, a married shrew. Let nothing keep you from your work among the flowers, making home lovely by vines and roses, pinks, and sweet Williams (if you can't find time for the cultivation of others); keep up your reading, and your search for fancy work; don't forget the indispensable cooking, for let me just tell you (although in the strictest confidence) "the way to many a man's heart is through his stomach!"—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

Requiring Credentials.

In some quarters farmers are resolving to require credentials or references of the class of men who apply for employment. The fact that such resolutions are adopted by Granges or other farm organizations, indicate that some one has suffered because such requirements have not been made of farm laborers. How suffered?—Have they proven incompetent, dishonest, indolent, vicious, vulgar, and nuisances? It is not unfrequent that men are found who are embodied combinations of all these qualities. It is not a little astonishing that farmers are found who will give employment to total strangers, without some evidence of competency, trust valuable property within their reach without bonds for their honest action, risk losses from their unreliability and vicious natures, without demanding testimonials as to character and insurance of probity of life and purity of speech.

This has become a grave matter in many localities. One farmer told us he did not dare to hire the class of men who offered him their labor. He could get no evidence of either competency, honesty or purity. He did not dare to take the risk their employment would involve. He had valuable animals which incompetency or unreliability might ruin; he had sons and daughters whom he desired to protect from vile associations; he had buildings he did not desire burned because of any word of censure he might find it necessary to speak, or because of an imperative discharge from his employment, which would surely result from the discovery of any of these disqualifications in a laborer.

It is not any reflection upon competent and good men who hire as farm laborers that farmers are seeking to protect themselves from the incompetent class. Every such effort will increase the premium that will be paid for the best and most reliable, and all such should rejoice at this action of the farmers.

A JAPANESE EXECUTION.

A Horrible Scene—Decapitation of the Murderer of the German Consul.

[Correspondence of the Japan Gazette.]

HAKODATE, September 27, 1874.

On Friday evening notice was given to the Consuls that, at 9 o'clock A. M. of the day following, Tazik Hidechika would be sentenced for the murder of the late Mr. Haber, acting German consul at this port, and that he would be executed at ten o'clock in the jail inclosure. The sentence was read at the Saibansho, in the presence of the foreign consuls, Chief of Foreign Affairs and Chief of Police.

The prisoner was made to kneel with his head about four inches from the floor so he could not see the judge. It was agreed by Minister Von Brandt and the Japanese authorities at Yeddo that Tazaki Hidechika should be executed privately within the prison walls, believing that the ends of justice would be promoted by this course, as the prisoner might, if any opportunity was offered, exhibit unseeming bravado. In bowing to signify that he understood, he struck his head against the floor, and as soon as his sentence was pronounced he was rudely shoved out of the door, which was banged after him with great violence, the officer seeming to think that noise served to make the scene impressive.

The prisoner was carried to the place of execution in a cage, guarded by twelve policemen. Inside, and in one corner of the prison inclosure, was a kind of small court, surrounded by a high wall and fence. At one side sat the witnesses, consisting of the three foreign consuls and several native officers. In the middle was a trench, about six inches deep and three feet in length. The murderer was soon brought in blindfolded, and made to kneel on a mat by the side of the trench, an officer then loosed his cords and tucked the clothes down about the neck, laid bare one knee, and arranged the hair, during which time the prisoner occasionally mumbled something, apparently addressed to the executioner, giving directions about his clothes. He looked pale, but did not seem much concerned.

Two executioners stood with their swords, which were dipped in water. First executioner advanced and struck, missing his aim and hitting under the neck close to the shoulders, the body fell forward with the head in the trench, seeming to suffer much. A second blow was struck, and then the assistant executioner advanced and struck a heavy blow, which being unsuccessful, a fourth attempt to sever the head from the body was made, but failed. One executioner then took the head by the hair, and began to saw the head in a most horrible manner, but was stopped by the chief officer. Water was thrown on the face, and in order to show the face to the witnesses, the head not being entirely severed, it was necessary to partially lift the body up with it.

The body was covered with a mat, and Tazaki Hidechika had met his due reward. The time occupied by the decapitation was two minutes. As the head was not severed from the body, as per sentence and according to Japanese custom, the question may be raised as to whether the failure was intentional or not, as Hidechika may have preferred to suffer more to having his head cut entirely off; as to the Japanese idea of disgrace, I am entirely ignorant. Notice of the execution was posted in one place, written in Japanese.

PREPARING FOR THE CENTENNIAL.

The Buildings for the Great Centennial Exposition—Their Magnitude and Progress of the Work

From the Philadelphia Correspondence of the N. Y. Republic.

Although the Centennial is unquestionably the public question which fills the largest space in the popular mind here, yet few Philadelphians seem to realize what progress has been made in the work; while visitors from New York and elsewhere who are taken out to Fairmount Park, look with something bare y short of bewilderment upon the building operations under way there.

The structures which are now rising and marked out are certainly stupendous enough to cause astonishment. To give some idea of their proportions, I may commence at the beginning by stating that the principal buildings—for there will be an indefinite quantity of minor ones—are five in number, with above forty acres of floor space. These are the; main or industrial hall, the art gallery, the machinery, the agricultural and the horticultural halls. The first of these approached from the city is the industrial hall which is in the form of a parallelogram, no less than 1,880 feet long and 464 feet in width. That is if you imagine it to commence at the lower end of Madison Square, it would extend from Twenty-third to Thirty-first street and from Fifth to Madison Avenue. But, in addition to this, since their fronts are in a line and the interval between them is small, you must imagine the machinery hall, extending onward for 1,200 feet more, making the entire length equal to that from Twenty-third to Thirty-seventh street. Just 300 feet in the rear of the main building, and in such a position that their central entrances are opposite one another, is the art gallery. These will be connected during the time of the exhibition by a temporary gallery, the walls of which will be used for the display of photographic art.

It was about this art gallery that most solicitude was felt; for it was not until last Fourth of July that ground was broken for it; and as it is to be a fireproof structure of granite, glass and iron, built in the most substantial style and with elaborate ornamentation, few people were found sanguine enough to believe that it could be completed by 1876. The contractor, however, displayed an energy which has put the croakers to confusion. He ran railroad tracks right into the building inclosure, so that materials are delivered upon the very spot where they are to be used; he encircled the walls with a broad range railway, upon which ran steam cranes for raising ponderous blocks of granite to their place; he set to work a moderate army of men; and the result is that to-day the massive interior walls have reached an average height of forty feet, while the outside granite walls have reached the water table, and will be ready in the early spring to receive the finer granite of the superstructure which is now being dressed at the quarries. It is Mr. Dobbin's purpose to complete the inner walls before cold weather sets in, to temporarily inclose them, and continue indoor work in brick, wood and stone through the winter. There is little doubt but that next summer will witness the completion of the exterior of this great building, the largest devoted to art in the world.

That's What I Have Been Telling Emily.

Canada's bright and jovial Governor General, Lord Dufferin, has [illegible] to the Dominion people a new [illegible], which has spread with electric rapidity from one end of Canada to the other. On his voyage out, being called upon by the emigrants to address them, he alluded to this phrase, which had grated harshly on his ear: "He had the misfortune of having too many children." Lord Dufferin said: "I remarked that perhaps no better idea could be given of the difference between the old country and their new home than by the fact that whereas in England a struggling man might be overweighted in the battle of life by a numerous family, in the land to which they were going a man could scarcely have too many children. Here I was applauded lustily with a cheerful accompaniment of laughter also, when I was further greeted with an improving thump on the back by a stalwart young emigrant, who cried out: 'Right you are, sir; that's what I've been telling Emily.'" The Canadians have got up the slang phrase, "That's what I've been telling Emily," having had the anecdote made familiar by going the rounds of the newspapers, and now one hears everywhere, "That's what I've been telling Emily."—*Harper's Magazine for December.*

A Woman at the Bottom of the English Agricultural Strike.

A woman was at the bottom of the agricultural strike in England, says Kate Field, and this was the way of it: Mrs. Vincent, wife to the editor of the Leamington *Chronicle* (who, by the way, lived many years in Massachusetts, and got to be quite a Yankee), was running that paper in her husband's absence, one day in February, 1872, when a farm laborer walked into the office and said: "We're going to have a good meeting to-night, and we hope the *Chronicle* will send a reporter and make England hear us." "I don't see the necessity," exclaimed the assistant editor—a man. "I do," replied Mrs. Vincent. "There is nobody to send," argued the assistant editor. "Some one must be found," answered Mrs. Vincent. Some one was found, and the report did make England hear, and the revolution followed. Hodge for the first time called for his rights, and took a long step toward getting them. Kate, who grew a redder Republican than ever in her English sojourn, thinks there are serious grounds for fearing that "the English revolution of 1895 may rival in atrocity as well as in beneficence that of the French a hundred years earlier."

It is estimated that 10,000 persons have left Paterson, N. J., since the panic of 1873, and gone to various parts of the globe in search for work.

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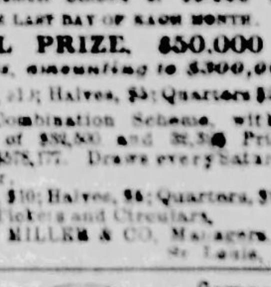
The Great Combination Scheme, with a Capital Prize of $[illegible] and [illegible] Prizes, amounting to $[illegible]. Drawn every Saturday during the year. Whole Tickets, $10; Halves, $5; Quarters, $2.50. Address for Tickets and Circulars, MURRAY, MILLER & CO., Managers, P. O. Box 2446, St. Louis, Mo.

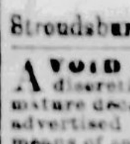
The Tanite Company.



Emery Wheels. Emery Grinders. Monroe Co. Stroudsburg Pa.

AVOID QUACKS.—A victim of early indiscretion, causing nervous debility, premature decay, &c., having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow sufferers. J. H. REEVES, 78 Nassau St., New York.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—$450,000 distributed in Prizes every 17 days. Circulars of information furnished free. Orders filled. Prizes cashed. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 11 Wall street, New York.



DR. GOFF will give $50 reward for any case of SEMINAL WEAKNESS, PRIVATE or FEMALE DISEASE that his remedies cannot cure. Office established in 1856. Hundreds pronounced incurable are cured by him. He is a graduate of a first-class medical college. Medicines sent to any address. Low prices! Consultation free. Address DR. A. C. GOFF, Syracuse, N. Y.

PRIVATE WORDS to Youth and Men. Sent free for two 3-cent stamps. MERRILL & CO., Waterbury, Ct.

Kuaint, Kueer and Kurious. Is the valuable book we give to all. Full of facts, figures and fun; 64 pages; 60 pictures. Enclose two stamps and address BLACKIE & CO., 746 Broadway, New York.

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MARRIAGE GUIDE.

A Private Counselor to the Married, or those about to marry, on the physiological mysteries and revelations of the sexual system, with the latest discoveries in the science of reproduction, preserving the complexion, &c. This is an interesting work of 260 pages, with numerous engravings, and contains valuable information for those who are married or contemplate marriage; still it is a book that ought to be under lock and key, and not laid carelessly about the house. Sent to any one (free of postage) for Fifty Cents. Address Dr. Butts' Dispensary, No. 12 N. Eighth st., St. Louis.

New Burr Mills. The most [illegible]. Send stamp for [illegible]. Edward Harrison, New Haven, Conn.

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By Mrs. Stenhouse, of Salt Lake City, for 25 years the wife of a Mormon High Priest. [illegible] It is actually overflowing with spicy revelations, humor, pathos, and good things for all. [illegible] Address QUEEN CITY PUB'G CO., Cincinnati, O.

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Do Your Own Printing $9 Press for cards, labels, envelopes etc. Larger sizes for large work. Business Men do their printing and advertising, save money and increase trade. Amateur Printing, delightful pastime for spare hours. BOYS have great fun and make money fast at printing. Send two stamps for full catalogue presses type etc., to the Mfrs KELSEY & CO. Meriden, Conn.

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Endorsed by the Musical, Educational and general Press, and by Good Teachers, to be Beyond all Comparison the Best. To be had of Book and Music stores. Sent by Mail. Price, $3.75.

LEE & WALKER, 922 Chestnut St., PHILADELPHIA.

News of the Week.

WASHINGTON.

The Herald's Madrid special says that the Spanish Government has expressed a willingness to pay the indemnity in the Virginius affair to the United States, on the same basis as that with which Great Britain has been satisfied for the outrage perpetrated on her subjects.

Supervising Architect Mullett tendered his resignation last week. Secretary Bristow being asked the cause of his resignation pointed to the revised statutes in which it is stated that the chief Clerk of the Treasury Department shall act as Superintendent of the Treasury building, and no account for contingent expenses shall be allowed, except on the certificate of the Clerk, that they are necessary, proper, just and reasonable, all expenditures for furniture being subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury. It appears Mullett was in the habit of controlling this contingent fund amounting to about $100,000. Mullett's attention was called to the law, when he said he would rather resign than not control this expenditure, whereupon the Secretary remarked he was only doing his duty in accordance with the law, and that if Mullett was not willing to be governed by the law, he would accept his resignation. Accordingly Mullett prepared his resignation, which the Secretary accepted. Mr. Bristow did not in any manner express a want of confidence in Mullett's integrity.

The Secretary of the Treasury has not yet tendered to any one the position of Supervising Architect. Names of several persons residing in Chicago, Philadelphia and New York have been mentioned, but the Secretary says it is his desire to have a personal interview with applicants before making an appointment.

Estimate of the Treasury Department for official postage is only $100,000. The first year, when the estimates were chiefly guessing, $504,000 were appropriated; the second year, only $200,000 were asked for, and for the coming year only one-half this latter sum.

The controlling interest in Forney's Press has been bought by a combination of newspaper men, and Col. A. K. McClure assumes editorial management of that journal on the 1st of January. Colonel Forney retains a large interest in the paper, but voluntarily retires from editorial duties. On inquiry as to the political course of the Press, Col. McClure said, "I guess it will be like the people—independent."

At Washington, Nov. 28, the report of the Postmaster General was completed and the revenues for the year ending June 30, 1874, were $24,596,568; expenditures, $32,126,414. The estimated expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1876, are $26,964,034; total estimated revenue, $29,048,156, leaving a deficiency to be appropriated out of the General Treasury of $7,815,878. These estimates do not include appropriations for the steamship service and stamps, amounting to $2,698,-500.

The Secretary of War has forwarded the following telegram from General Sheridan to the Secretary of the Interior:

CHICAGO, Nov. 27, 1874.

To Adj't Gen. Townsend, Washington:

I wish to relieve the Hon. Secretary of War from any apprehension coming from the false statement going the rounds of some Eastern papers, reporting miners at work in the Black Hills. It is possible the report may have originated from the recent discovery of gold 40 miles north of Laramie City, on the Union Pacific Railroad, where many miners have gone. This place is at least 800 miles southwest of the Black Hills.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Lieutenant General.

Mr. Blackfan, Superintendent of the Foreign Mail Bureau of the Postoffice Department, says the maximum of charges will be six cents between the United States and other countries parties to the Postal Convention at Switzerland, which rate will go into effect July 1, 1875. But one rate will be charged on letters to and from California.

The Inspector-General of the Army, in his annual report, says a regulation is much needed inflicting some punishment on soldiers who marry without proper permission. Military posts are sometimes overrun with the wives of enlisted men, and it is well known it requires about as much transportation to move a few ladies as a whole company of men.

A. P. Field, Attorney General of Louisiana, arrived at Washington on the 28th. It is said his object is to obtain from Congress the passage of a joint resolution for the reorganization of the Kellogg Government.

The Secretary of State has received telegraphic communication from the American Minister at Madrid stating that Dockerey's accommodations in Santander have been the best possible. He has been allowed to walk about the city, subject to police surveillance, and has been carefully provided for as to board and clothing.

Several of the principal memorialists say that the whereabouts of Nettleship, under indictment for the safe burglary conspiracy, and also Benton, under indictment for burglary, are known, and that they can be brought here again when wanted. It is said, too, that Nettleship will turn State's evidence. Exclusive of the above named persons, the trials at the December term will be of Harrington, Whitely, George E. Miles, alias Bliss, alias Albert Williams, and Albert King.

THE EAST.

A dispatch of the 23d, says a hurricane passed over Trenton causing damage in that city to the amount of $50,000, and to the country north of Trenton $40,000 or $50,000, so far as known. In Trenton, Morton Row, (six houses), on Warren street, Kline's Hall, Washington Market, Golding's flint mill, Fish & Green's saw mill, Hutchinson's saw factory, Watson's foundry, and a portion of the Catholic parsonage were unroofed. Boats on the river were upset, and boat houses and sheds entirely demolished. A brakeman was blown from the train on the Belvidere & Delaware Railroad and killed. Two other persons in Trenton were killed.

At New Haven, Conn., November 23 Insurance Commissioner Stedman applied to the Probate Court for the appointment of a Trustee over the American National Life and Trust Insurance Company of that city, of which B. Noyes is President. At the same time the counsel of the Company filed a special plea for a dismissal of the application, on the ground that the State law in accordance with which Mr. Stedman made the application is unconstitutional. It is probable that this point will be argued before Judge Beardsley, of the Superior Court. In his application Commissioner Stedman stated that the assets of the Company were in round numbers $900,000, and the liabilities $1,300,000.

At Philadelphia, Nov. 24 the Lehigh Valley pig iron men met and resolved, in view of the reduced consumption of material, that an earnest effort be made to diminish the supply. A committee was appointed to that end, and a meeting of all the manufacturers of pig iron in the country is called for December 10th.

A Philadelphia dispatch says: A dispatch from Washington to the Evening Telegraph says the controlling interest in Forney's Press has been purchased by a combination of newspaper men, and Colonel A. K. McClure will assume the editorial management of that journal on the 1st of January. Colonel Forney retains a large interest in the paper, but voluntarily retires from editorial duties. He will remain abroad until the Centennial, and will correspond regularly for the Press during his absence abroad. In answer to an inquiry as to the political course of the Press, Colonel McClure said: "I guess it will be like the people—independent."

A meeting of the creditors of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, called by the United States District Court, was held at Pittsburgh, on the 27th, to effect a compromise of their existing difficulty by way of the acceptance of a compromise bond by all the creditors. Over 300 were present. The total assets of the Company are $23,220,649.46; liabilities, $23,311,819.71 which includes $5,041,819.74 of unsecured claims. The following proposition was made by the Company: That the unsecured debt, the $6,000,000 claims be paid in full in 20 year bonds, with interest at 7 per cent. These are income bonds with a guarantee of the Pennsylvania Railroad, Northern Central Railroad, and Philadelphia & Erie Railway, with 10 per cent. placed in the Safe Deposit Bank of Pittsburgh. This proposition was accepted by all the

At Philadelphia, Nov. 29th, John M. Reed, ex-Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, died of cholera morbus, after a short illness, aged 78. He was the father of Gen. J. M. Reed, United States Minister to Greece, who sailed for Europe last week.

At Rochester, N. Y., Nov. 29, the Managers of the Western House of Refuge adopted by a vote of 11 to 2 a resolution granting freedom of religious profession and worship to the Catholic boys confined therein, the Board to appoint a Catholic chaplain for them. The report of the special committee, on which this action is issued, contains a legal opinion from Hon. H. R. Selden, in which he affirms that such freedom is a constitutional right.

Colonel McClure confirms the reported purchase of Forney's Press, but denies the report that Colonel Thos. A. Scott and ex-Governor Curtin will be interested in the paper. The paper will be independent, without having in view the advancement of any particular men.

At Pittsburgh, Nov. 28th, the conference of the iron manufacturers and puddlers in relation to wages, adjourned without arriving at any definite conclusion. A final meeting will be held on next Saturday, when it is believed the present troubles will be satisfactorily adjusted.

The first year of Tweed's imprisonment expired on Sunday. His counsel, believing illegal the sentence for 12 successive terms of one year each, will, it is said, within a day or two apply for a writ of habeas corpus to bring Tweed before the courts to have his sentence reviewed. In case of failure, a bill of exceptions is ready to present to the Appelate Gourt.

The Sunday Mercury says an application will be made to Congress this session, to incorporate the United States Land and Emigration Company, with a nominal capital of $10,000,000. The object of the Company is defined to be to facilitate the settlement of public lands and all other unoccupied lands that have been or may be hereafter granted by Congress for the construction of works of public improvement or educational institutions; to establish entire colonies and make regulations for their government under the supervision of an agent. The Company may also enter into any contract with land-grant. Railroads for the settlement of their lands on such terms as they may agree upon; and to have the power to sue its debtors in all Courts, but itself is to be sued by its own creditors in United States Courts only, while its property and franchises are to be exempt from all taxation, National, State and local, and in lieu of taxes it is to pay annually one per cent. of its net income into the Treasury of the United States.

A Philadelphia dispatch of the 23d, says: A rain storm, accompanied by hail and lightning, passed over the northwestern section of this city this afternoon. A building at Knight's Point Ferry, Camden, was unroofed and a number of fences and trees were prostrated. Water in Newton Creek was lifted in the form of a water spout and carried over the causeway.

A Cumberland, Md., dispatch, says: On the 23, the brick wall and rafters of the round house building at Keyser, on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, West Virginia, were blown down, burying a number of workmen under the ruins. Two laborers were killed and several injured.

At Trenton, N. J., Nov. 23, a hurricane passed over the city in a northerly direction, unroofing and otherwise injuring a number of houses. No person was injured.

At New York, on the 23d, a heavy rain storm swept over the city, but no damage is reported. A dispatch from Baltimore reports several houses unroofed in that city, and telegraph poles blown down.

At New York, Nov. 30 Judge Barrett, in Oyer and Terminer Court, granted a writ of habeas corpus for Tweed, returnable to the Supreme Court Chambers yesterday, when the question of the jurisdiction of the Court condemning him will be argued.

Mayor Havemeyer visited Flushing, L. I., Monday. On returning the train broke down, and he was obliged to walk two miles against strong wind. He died of apoplexy shortly after arriving at his office in the City Hall.

THE WEST

The census of the Indians belonging to the Red Cloud agency shows 9,330 Ogallalah Sioux, and 2,000 Arapahoes and Cheyennes, besides some some 900 Ogallalahs, who are hunting on the Republican River, and about 1,000 Minneconjous, and other Northern Sioux, who ran away from the agency rather than be counted. All these Indians submitted to the census being taken only under the influence of hunger and bayonets. Red Cloud's efforts to secure the census has had the effect of reducing the number of his personal adherents from many thousands to barely 500.

The Chicago Times says it has reliable information that the Grand Union passengers depot is to be built by the following Roads centering in Chicago: Chicago & Alton, Chicago & Northwestern, Pittsburg & Fort Wayne, Milwaukee & St. Paul, Michigan Central and Chicago, Burlington & Quincy. The depot will be commenced in the Spring. It will occupy the greater portion of the space between Van Buren and Madison streets, and between the canal and the river. The cost will be $2,000,000. The agreement has been signed by all of the above named Roads.

The boy in the family of F. W. Peyton, Bourbonsville, W. Va., supposed to have been the missing Charlie Ross, was found upon information to have escaped from a neighboring poor house.

A special from Houston, Texas, says in the District Court the suit of Bergman vs. the Central Railroad Company for damages for the loss of his arm, was decided. The jury awarded Bergman $10,000. A motion for a new trial was made by the Company's attorney, but was not granted. The case will probably be appealed to the Supreme Court.

At Chicago, Nov. 28 the new Farwell Hall, just completed by the Y. M. C. A., was formally opened with appropriate exercises. Rev. Dr. Fowler delivered an address on the future of the Y. M. C. A., and remarks were made by Dr. Kittredge and others.

At Indianapolis, Nov. 25, the Supreme Court affirmed the judgment of the Marion Superior Court in the case of the Western Union Telegraph Company against B. F. Riley, Treasurer of the County, a suit to enjoin the collection of taxes against the Company by the State Board of Equalization on $800,000 of its capital stock. The Superior Court decided that the taxes could not be collected. In the opinion of the Court, they see no reason why the whole capital stock of the Company, $40,000,000, should not be taxed, if the $800,000 assessed in Indiana can be legally taxed, and intimating that Legislature cannot provide for taxation of the stock of foreign corporations. From so much of the opinion Judge Buskirk dissents he holding that the Legislature has this power, but that the law under which the assessment is made does not fully cover the necessary ground to be taken.

At San Francisco, Nov. 29, King Katakaloa, king of Hawaii, was received at the landing by a military escort ordered by Governor Booth. Salutes were fired from the forts, from the Benicia, Saranac, and Portsmouth. A large number of people flocked to the city from an early hour to witness the landing. The King is accompanied by two of his Governors and Minister Henry A. Pierce. The royal party rooms at the Grand Hotel. The King will proceed to Washington in a few days, and then visit the principal Eastern cities. The city authorities took no part in the reception. The King says he is merely on a visit to the President, and will take no part in the negotiation of a Reciprocity treaty.

About 6,000 people witnessed the debarkation of the King of Hawaii. Flags were displayed on the shipping and most of the public offices. The King was brought from the Benecia in the Commander's steam yacht. A salute was fired by the vessels in the harbor. Considerable enthusiasm prevailed. A grand rush was made to get a view of the King. Mayor Otis and other dignitaries occupied seats in the carriage with him. An immense throng followed to the Grand Hotel. It was with great difficulty that the military escort and carriages occupied by the King and suite could make their way through. He was dressed plainly, nothing in his costume denoting royalty. He seemed the most indifferent of all the spectators present. It is not known yet when he will start for Washington.

THE SOUTH.

The State Board of Canvassers of Virginia have declared Grade, Conservative, elected in the Second Congressional District over Platt, Republican, by 131 majority.

The newly elected members of the Supreme Court of Arkansas, met on Monday at Little Rock, under the new Constitution. The members drew lots for terms as follows: Chief Justice English six years, Associate Justice Walker four years, Associate Justice Harrison four years. Lake E. Barber was elected Clerk and Reporter of the decisions.

A Louisville dispatch of the 23d, says: The new Mechanics' and Manufactures Exchange of this city opened to-night, with appropriate ceremonies. The object of the Exchange is principally to have a common meeting place for manufacturers and their customers, and to furnish aid, facilities and information to parties desiring to locate here for the purpose of manufacturing. B. F. Avery is President.

The President on the 24th ult., received the following telegram:

TUSCUMBIA, Ala.

To His Excellency, U. S. Grant, President of the United States:

Last night this town was visited by a tornado, which destroyed a large portion of the houses. Ten persons were killed. As a consequence destitution prevails to an extent that no language can express. There is no money in the country, and the sufferings of the destitute cannot be relieved by individuals, and it is therefore that this appeal is made to your Excellency for immediate relief, by ordering a supply of rations, and I am authorized by a large town meeting to make this appeal, hoping and believing your Excellency will respond promptly and plentifully.

DAVID R. LINDSAY, Chairman.

The following reply was sent:

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.

David R. Lindsay, Chairman of Town Meeting, or Henry F. Newsom, Mayor:

The President, in reply to your telegram of November 23d, greatly regrets that he is unable to comply with your request. The limited appropriations for subsistence for the army will not permit him to issue the subsistence above required.

WILLIAM H. BELKNAP,

The Republican county officers of Barbour county, Ala., write to Attorney General Williams that they are debarred by the White Leaguers from exercising their official duties and molested in their personal rights, and ask that troops be sent to Eufala and Clayton for their protection. Attorney General Williams, in reply, decided that it being a State affair, they must look to the Governor for protection.

At New Orleans, Nov. 24, the City Council adopted the following:

"WHEREAS, On the 1st of December our city will be visited by the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar of the United States, to hold here its Triennial Grand Conclave, therefore be it

Resolved, By the City Council of the City of New Orleans, that the bodies above named are cordially welcomed to our city, individually and collectively; and that the authorities of the corporation, as well as the citizens generally be, and they are hereby respectfully requested to show to their distinguished and honorable visitors during their sojourn in our city, such marks of esteem as has always characterized our people in their entertainment of friends and visitors."

The official vote of New Orleans parish is promulgated. The Returning Board have resolved to continue the count by parishes in alphabetical order, beginning with Ascension.

At Little Rock, Ark., Nov. 25th, the House passed the Senate joint resolution raising a committee to investigate the election of Senator Dorsey; also the Senate bill providing for the manner of letting public contracts.

The Louisiana Jockey Club offer the Grand Commandery of Louisiana a magnificent testimonial, to be awarded to the Commandery showing the best drill and appearance at the coming conclave of the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar.

Nineteen citizens of La Fourche Parish have been arrested on warrants issued by the United States Commissioners, charging them with violation of the Enforcement Act. They will be taken to New Orleans for preliminary examination.

FOREIGN.

Great Britain

The infant son of the Duke of Edinburg was baptised on the 23d, Albert Alexander Alfred Ernst William. The Emperor of Russia was represented by the Czarwitch, the German Emperor was represented by the Duke of Connaught. The Prince of Wales, Crown Princess of Germany, and the Duke of Saxe Coburg were present.

In view of the Arctic expedition to be fitted out by the British Government, Lady Franklin renews her offer of a reward of $10,000 for the recovery of the official records of Sir John Franklin's expedition.

This week's Mark Lane Express reports a general advance in the Continental markets since the previous issue, of one shilling in the price of wheat.

A special dispatch from St. Petersburg states that Russia is desirous of enlarging the scope of the new conference on international usages of war, by making resolutions applicable to wider territory. The South American States will be invited to participate in the deliberation. It is also hoped that the United States will be represented at the Conference.

Dispatches from Berlin say that Prince Gortschakoff has directed the Russian representative at Madrid to report without delay on the progress of Serrano's Government towards a concentration of its power, with a view to a formal recognition.

The Queen has finally decided that Commodore Alfred Markham, R. N., shall have chief command of the Government expedition which is to start next May for the Arctic regions.

France.

At Paris Nov. 24, the Government ordered the release of several members of the crew of the Spanish steamship Vieves, which was seized at St. Jean DeLuson, on the representation of the Spanish Consulate at Bayonne that she was laden with contraband of war for the Carlists.

Dissensions in the French Protestant Church are increasing.

Gigoux, one of Bazaine's guards, convicted for aiding in his escape, has appealed, and was liberated to await the result. Four months of Plaintain's term of imprisonment has been remitted.

Chaband La Tour, Minister of the Interior, has dismissed the Mayor and Deputies of the McClur Department of the Seine et Marne, because they signed an address recommending electors to vote according to their political principles.

The municipal elections were held in Paris, with the following result: Radical candidates elected, 53; Moderate Republicans, 10; Conservatives, 11. A second ballot will be required in six districts.

At Paris, Nov. 28, Thiers, in an interview with a representative of the La France newspaper, said that Italian unity was irrevocably accomplished, and that if France wishes to preserve the friendship of Italy she must recognize that fact and not adopt a clerical policy toward that country. In relation to France, Thiers said that the country was neither Bonapartist nor monarchial, but republican, and this must be recognized by President MacMahon.

Spain.

Serrano will go north next month and expedite operations against the Carlists. The Government has exiled two Generals and several civilians, partisans of Prince Alphonse, son of ex-Queen Isabella. All congratulatory telegrams sent from the country to Isabella on the occasion of the anniversary of her birthday, wherein she was styled "Your Majesty," were stopped, and strict censorship over all dispatches are still maintained.

Buckland and MacGahan, correspondents of the New York Times and Herald, were arrested recently while crossing the Santiago River, notwithstanding they had passports. These, the officers making the arrest, refused to examine. The correspondents were subject to great indignity. An order for their release was received to-day. MacGahan was detained, however, because of threatening language.

It is said the army now numbers 20,000 men fully armed, and there are 40,000 men waiting for arms ordered from the United States.

A dispatch from London states that MacGahan, the Herald correspondent, has been released from prison by the Spanish authorities, at the instance of the American minister.

Germany.

Advices report that the reply of Germany to Spain's last note, will be presented at Madrid the coming week. Its tone is represented to be very conciliatory.

Herr Braun, formerly chief editor of the Spencer Gazette, denies any knowledge of revelations made by his colleague, Herr Zehliche, of the efforts of Count Von Arnim to procure the publication of important documents in that journal.

A Berlin correspondent reports that the Prussian Government has decided to give its consent to the conversion of the Prussian Bank into the German National Bank. If the approval of the other States of the Empire is not promptly indicated, the bank bill will be withdrawn from the Reichstag to give time for negotiations.

The Public Prosecutor has decided to ask the Court before which Count Von Arnim is to be tried to exclude the public during the trial, as it will be necessary to read official documents, the publicity of which would be prejudicial to the State.

The bill to carry into effect the Berne Postal Convention has passed its second reading in in the Reichstag.

At Berlin, Nov. 29, mass was celebrated for the first time in that city by a Priest of the Old Catholic Church. The congregation numbered about 300, of whom 20 received the communion.

Italy.

The Italian Parliament was opened by Victor Emanuel in person. His speech related mainly to the reorganization of the finance system of the country, and measures for public safety. The King was warmly cheered.

A bill signed by 106 Deputies of the Left has been introduced in the Lower Chamber, providing for a grant of 20,000 francs annually to Garibaldi.

India.

At Bombay, Nov. 24. It was reported that Yakoob Khan was imprisoned because he wanted to surrender the City of Herat to Persia.

A telegram from Calcutta says public opinion seems to lead to the conclusion that the arrest and imprisonment of Yakoob Khan, who claimed the Ameership, may cause serious complications in Afghanistan which will compel the India Government to interfere.

Mexico.

Congress is appropriating money for new telegraph lines. The Treasury of Vera Cruz has authorized a lottery, with the stipulation that 12½ per cent. be paid into the Treasury. The Company may also hold annual fairs, lasting three months at Orizaba and Jalapa, on payment of $9,000 to each municipality.

It is announced that a memorial of the late President Juarez, of Mexico, containing important revelations concerning Bazaine and Maximilian, will soon be published.

Hayti.

The treaty between Hayti and San Domingo is not yet signed.

Brazil.

A religious excitement, growing out of a conflict between the Catholic clergy and civil authorities, culminated in a serious disturbance in the provinces of Pernambuco and Porabiba. Sympathizers with the Bishops of Para and Pernambuco, recently sentenced for violation of the laws of the empire, have made riotous demonstrations. Their cry is "Down with the Masons!" They have attacked several Masonic lodges, and bid defiance to the local authorities. Troops and ships have been dispatched to the disturbed districts.

The Argentine Republic.

The Special Commissioner of the Argentine Republic has received the following dispatch from the acting Secretary of Foreign Affairs at Buenos Ayres:

"The rebellion is ended. The gunboat Parana has surrendered. Mitre flies to the desert, abandoning all his baggage."

San Domingo.

Advices from San Domingo to the 16th state that preliminary negotiations of amity and commerce between Spain and the Republic have been concluded. The principal clause provides for perfect neutrality of San Domingo in all matters pertaining to Cuba.

Cuba.

A letter from Havana says that a party of twenty-five Spanish soldiers of artillery garrisoning Fort Hilisceo, in the Central Department, revolted, seized a coasting schooner at Puerto del Padre, on the north coast, and under threat of death, ordered the captain to take them to Key West, St. Thomas, or any of the neighboring islands. The captain, seeming to accede, set sail, but ran the vessel aground on a neighboring key, and then in a small boat, under pretext of getting aid, went to the nearest military headquarters and informed the commander, who sent a force to arrest the deserters. They were tried by court-martial, and on the 6th inst. eleven were shot and the remaining fourteen imprisoned.

A Havana letter of the 21st ult., says The financial situation of this island is daily becoming more hopelessly involved. The Government is owing everybody, and is unable to pay even the smallest debts. Where the money goes to that is collected from taxes, duties, postage, &c., is a mystery. It disappears in a most unaccountable manner. The postoffice department charges twelve and a half cents in silver for each letter from the United States and twenty-five cents in silver for a letter from Europe, and they are supposed to pay the steamer for bringing the mails two cents per letter, but for the last year not one has received a single cent. About one million dollars only of the the five per cent. tax has been paid, while thirty millions at least ought to have been realized by this time.

It is reported from the south of the island that General Concha, while on his tour, threatened to withdraw the garrison at various points and let the inhabitants themselves defend their property against the insurgents, if they persisted in their refusal of paying the tax on the capital of the 12,000 men that were to have been sent out from Spain; 2,598 have arrived, and 1,000 marines from the different men-of-war in Cuban waters have also been landed on this island.

Canada.

At Montreal, Nov. 22, Father Rousselot, cure of the parish, announced in the Church of Notre Dame, the decision of the Privy Council in the Guibard case. He also declared his intention to go to jail rather than bury Guibard in consecrated ground. There is considerable excitement.

The following correspondence transpired on Saturday:

OTTAWA, Nov. 26, 1874.

To A. T. Goshorn, Director General, Philadelphia:

The Dominion of Canada desires to take part in the International Exhibition of 1876, and would like a liberal allowance of space, as it is proposed to encourage Canadian exhibitors. Will you have the kindness to inform me how much space you can allow for Canada.

R. W. SCOTT,
Secretary of State.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 27, 1874.

To Hon. R. W. Scott, Secretary of State:

Such space as may be required in the International Exhibition for the representation of industries of the Canadian Dominion, will be cheerfully granted.

A. T. GOSHORN,
Director-General.

THE SOUTH.

Lieutenant Hodgson to be Tried by Court Martial—The Returning Board—The Empire Disaster—The Knights Templar.

A Court Martial has been ordered by General Emory for the trial of Lieutenant Hodgson, upon charges preferred by General Morrow, who was sent to investigate Hodgson's action and conduct in North Louisiana. It is understood the Court will convene at Vienna, December 1st. General D. A. Trobriand will be President, and Captain Luke O'Reilly, of General Emory's staff, Judge Advocate.

At New Orleans, Nov. 23d, the Returning Board completed the city returns, counting the protested boxes as they were. The argument of the Republican Committee stated in effect that the city election throughout was characterized by non-observance of certain formalities prescribed by law, and that their non-observance was a presumption of fraud. There were scarcely half a dozen polling places in the city where all the formalities of law were complied with. Returns from Desoto, Lafayette and Grant are not yet received by the Returning Board.

The following are the particulars of the disastrous storm at Tuscumbia, Alabama, Nov. 23d. There was a terrible storm on Sunday evening, destroying one third of the residences. Twelve persons were killed and many injured. Mrs. William Winston, mother of the late ex-Governor Winston, the wife and two children of Hon. J. B. Moore, Senator from this District, F. D. Hodgkins, Esq., editor of the Chronicle, his wife and four children, were killed. The Catholic Church, the Deshler Female Institute, recently finished, many of the finest residences, both of the flouring mills, and the most substantial brick dwelling in town were destroyed. Many poor families are homeless. A bridge on the Memphis & Charleston railroad, near the town, was destroyed. The eastern bound train was precipitated into Spring Creek; fortunately none were killed. The engine was badly burned. It will be several days before the trains will run through. The Mayor appeals to Huntsville, Louisville, Nashville, Memphis and adjoining towns in the following terms: "Nearly one-half of our town is in ruins; 12 persons are killed and many wounded; large numbers of families are entirely destitute. The tornado came from the Southwest, passing Northeast. Unless immediate aid can be extended to us, much suffering will be the result. We appeal to the charity of a Christian public in behalf of the unfortunate.

H. F. NEWSOM,
Mayor of Tuscumbia."

At Memphis, Nov. 23, C. W. Schulte, assistant cashier of the First National Bank, called at the residence of Colonel Livermore, on Shelby street, and while waiting for a servant to open the door, a gale sprang up, blowing down a large piece of cornice, which struck him upon the head and shoulders, inflicting a dangerous wound, which it is feared will prove fatal.

A Memphis dispatch of the 23d, says: The Western bound passenger train, on the Memphis & Little Rock Railroad jumped the track on the trestle, a short distance this side of Madison, and plunged into the mud eight feet below. The officers of the Road report no one hurt. The storm last night prostrated the telegraph lines East and West.

At Evansville, Ind., a terrible rain and wind storm Monday night. No damage.

A terrible storm visited Montevallo, Ala., 56 miles north of Selma Sunday night. Twelve or fifteen houses were destroyed. Two persons were killed and fifteen or twenty injured, some seriously.

A New Orleans dispatch says: The Lafourche prisoners have waived an examination and given bail in $1,000 each for their appearance before the United States Circuit Court.

The Returning Board was engaged all day Saturday on the returns from Carroll Parish. The Conservatives and a faction of the Republicans claim that the returns were doctored by George C. Benham, candidate for re-election to the Senate, giving himself 557 more votes than he received. A similar charge was in favor of Morey and against Spencer. The Congressional contest in the Fifth District turns on these returns. The tally sheets from Carroll Parish were found to be forgeries. The following statement was offered in evidence:

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 10.

Mr. Benham had the tally lists of Carroll Parish at the house of Mrs. Peterish, on Jackson street, between Laurel and Constance streets, on Tuesday night, spread on the table, with pen and ink. Another person was with him, evidently doctoring them.

F. S. BARTON.

Affidavits proving that the signatures to the tally sheets were forgeries, and that the returns had been tampered with, were submitted.

Further evidence, showing fraud and forgery in the interest of Morey and Benham, was introduced. R. M. Bagley, United States Commissioner at Poll No. 2, Carroll Parish, was called, and testified that the signature attached to the return in the hands of the Board was not his, as in the original he had written it with red ink, and in the forgery it was written in black ink. The returns from this Parish will probably be disposed of to-day.

A St. Louis dispatch says: The official count of the vote on the State ticket gives Hardin, Democrat, for Governor, 37,462 majority. The vote on the Constitutional Convention, with three counties to hear from, gives 1,108 majority for the Convention. It is not unlikely, however, that this may be swept away; still the Convention will carry by a few hundred.

The Safe Burglary Trial.

At Washington, Nov. 27, the Court room was crowded from 10 to 11 o'clock, in expectation of the jury in the safe burglary conspiracy being sent for by Judge Humphrey, but after a visit to Judge Marshall it was announced that nothing would be done till 12 or 1 o'clock, indicating that the jury would be allowed an extension of time, in order, if possible to make up a verdict. Harrington, Whitely and Williams, accused, were present.

At twenty minutes past eleven the jury came into the court room, and the roll was called. The Judge said: "I am about to ask you a few questions, but you need not answer anything except just what you are asked." Turning to the foreman, he said: "Have you agreed upon a verdict?" Foreman—"We have, sir, as to one of the defendants." Judge—"Is there a reasonable probability that you will not agree upon the guilt or innocence of the other defendants?" Foreman—"There is." Judge—"What do you all say, gentlemen?" The jury were unanimous that they could not agree as to the others. The foreman said that after full consultation with members of the jury, he thought it impossible to agree.

"Judge"—Well, that is the only way in which you can find out about it. Now, I want to caution all in the court room against any demonstration when the verdict shall be given. I do not feel as though I ought to hold this jury any longer after what I feel has been a very careful consideration of the case on their part.

"Foreman"—We agree that Arthur B. Williams is innocent, and cannot agree upon Whitely and Harrington.

The jury were then discharged. The Judge ordered the clerk to continue the recognizances till the next term of court, and then adjourned. Immediately after the adjournment Harrington and his brother and A. B. Williams at once stepped forward and congratulated Mr. Barker. One of the colored jurors dismissed divulged the fact that on the first ballot they stood eight for acquittal, and four for conviction in Harrington's case, the following jurors voting for conviction: Craig, Mann and Hickling, (white) and Mosely (colored), and the vote did not change during the whole time they they were out. In Whitely's case the vote stood nine for acquittal and three for conviction—Hickling changing his vote in case of Whitely, and this vote was not further changed. There was no difference of opinion in Williams' case, all agreeing that he was innocent. The jurors agree in their statements that Craig stood like a rock for conviction, and that Mann and Mosely adhered to him. They also assert that Craig was cursed, reviled, and called every vile epithet it was possible to imagine in order to make him change his opinion; but he did not flinch. He was intimidated by every plan they could devise, but without effect.

The Indians.

At Chicago, Nov. 27, an official dispatch from Col. Miles, from which the following is an extract was received at Lieut. Gen. Sheridan's headquarters It refers to the girls whose rescue from the Indians was announced some time ago.—During the fight two white girls were recaptured from the Indians. It appears these sisters, Adelaide and Julia, (German) aged five and seven years respectively, were captured in Kansas, enroute from Georgia to Colorado. They state that their father, mother brother and one sister were murdered, and that they they and two older sisters were kept prisoners. They have no positive knowledge of their whereabouts. Their story of woe and suffering is simply too horrible to relate. They were almost naked and nearly starved. They are now under the charge of Surgeon Waters, and will receive every care and attention, and when strong enough to endure the journey, will be forwarded to Leavenworth. I most earnestly recommend that ample annual provision be made for these children by the government out of the amnesty appropriation for the benefit of the Cheyenne Indians. Gen. Pope in forwarding this statement, heartily concurs in Col. Miles' recommendation.

A dispatch from St. Louis, dated the 27th, says: Ex-Governor Arny, Indian Agent at Fort Defiance, arrived here today from New Mexico, with a delegation of Navajo Indians en route to Washington, where they go to have a talk with the President relative to changing a strip of land 60 by 30 miles on the northern part of their Reservation, which is known as the San Juan country, for a tract of agricultural and pastoral land bordering their Reservation on the south; also, to adjust some difficulties growing out of the treaty made with them in 1848, and to ask redress of the government for the murder of three of their tribe last summer by the Mormons, who were trying to found a colony in Arizona.

The statement of the Navajo Indians now on the way to Washington, that three of their number were killed last summer by Mormons, is contradicted on good authority. Two Indians were killed in the Grass Valley, Utah, last winter, by cattle herders from Nevada, the Indians themselves having been the aggressors.

A St. Louis dispatch says: A delegation of Navajo Indians, who arrived yesterday, had an interview with General Sherman to-day, and laid their grievances before him. He received them cordially, but referred them to the President, whom they would see at Washington, as the only person having power to arrange their affairs.

Political News.

At New Orleans, Nov. 27, the Returning Board resolved to promulgate the returns of all Senatorial districts canvassed.

At Milwaukee, Nov. 27, proceedings were commenced to compel the State Board of Commissioners to give the certificate to McDill, Republican candidate for Congress in the Eighth District. The County Canvassers for Wood county rejected the votes of two precincts for informality, and the effect of their action would be to give Cate, Democrat, a small majority.

A dispatch from Yankton, D. T., says: The official canvass of the late election just completed by the Governor, Chief Justice and Secretary, shows the total vote for delegate to Congress to be as follows: Kidder, Republican, 4,599; Armstrong, Democrat, 2,189; a majority for Kidder of 2,480.

The European Evangelical Alliance have recommended that the first week in January, 1875, from the 3d to the 10th, be observed as a week of prayer by all the Evangelical denominations.

It is a well demonstrated fact that when a widow has once determined to marry any particular man all young girls having designs in the same direction may as well retire at once. The widow will win nineteen times out of twenty.

The Markets.

Produce Markets.

NEW YORK, November 30—Cotton is quiet and ⅛c lower: 14¾c for middling uplands. Flour is steady and in fair demand; receipts 25,000 bbls; sales 13,000 bbls; quotations unchanged. Rye Flour in fair request at $4 30@5 85. Wheat is firmer and in fair demand; receipts 223,000 bushels; sales—none; 111@112c for No 2 Chicago; 114@115c for No 2 Milwaukee; 118@125c for No 1 spring; 119@125c for winter red western; 116@128½c for amber do. Rye is quiet. Corn is reported to-day as firmer; receipts 43,000 bu; sales 56,000 bu; 92c for old western mixed in store; 93@94c for do. afloat; 86@91c for new western mixed. Barley dull and heavy; receipts 32,000 bu. Oats decidedly firm; receipts 19,000 bu; sales 56,000 bu; 69@70c for mixed western; 69@73c for white do; 72c for white state, afloat. Pork is quiet; $21 00 for new mess. Cut Meats are steady. Beef—western nominal. Lard firm at 14¾c for steam and kettle rendered. Butter—28@40c for state and Pennsylvania. Cheese quiet. Whiskey—101c. Sugar quiet. Eggs—30@31c for state and Pennsylvania. Petroleum—5¾c for crude and 11c for refined.

TOLEDO, TUESDAY MORNING, Nov. 28th.—Flour—The market has been fairly active and prices were about unchanged. We quote: Fine, $5 00; Superfine, $5 50; Extra, $6 00; Double Extra and Fancy, $7 00; Rye, $5 50; Buckwheat, $7 50. Wheat—The market has been dull, although there has been quite an advance in prices, with spot Amber going at 110c. In options seller January brought 113c. No 2 Amber did not sell. Extra White Michigan was on the market at 116c, without sales. No. 1 White Michigan was inactive at 112½c. No 2 White Wabash was not on the market. No 1 Red Wabash sold in small quantities at 111c. For No 2 Red Wabash 109c was paid; No 2 Amber Ills. found a market at 111c. Corn—The market for Corn has been fairly active, with a decline in prices. 70c being paid for new spot. For future delivery seller January brought 72c. Low-mixed Corn was inanimate at 69c. No Grade Corn has not been on the market. New damaged corn sold at 55c. Oats—The market for Oats has been dull, and prices tending lower, with No. 1 going at 57c; No 2 at 55½c; White Oats at 58c, and Michigan at 55c. Dressed Hogs have been active at $8 5[illegible].

Mill Feed has been dull. We quote bran at $20 per ton; shorts $20, fine middlings at $28. Corn meal unchanged at $28. Chop Feed $30. Pork steady at $25 00 for light and $21 00 for heavy mess per barrel; 19c for butts and rumps per barrel. Hams—sales at 16c per pound; shoulders, 11½c. Lard, 15c for prime in bbls and 15½c for prime in kegs per lb. Beef unchanged. $11@10 for light and heavy, $9 for prime mess per barrel. Tallow—8c for beef and 7½c for mutton per lb. Butter—30@ for fresh roll, 25@28c for fresh in kegs and 20c for common ⅌ lb. Potatoes—Peach blows, White, at 60@65c; Early Rose, 55@60c, and 40c for common and mixed per bu; Long Pinkeyes, 50@55c; Mercers and Carters, 50@55c. Eggs, 24c for fresh in barrels and 25c in crates, per dozen. Beans, 150@160c for large white; 165@170c for small white; 180c for Navy white, per bu. Peas, 150c per bushel. Poultry—Dressed turkeys, 11@12c; dressed chickens, 8@9c per lb; ducks 9@10c; geese, dressed, 8@9c per lb; quail, 175c per doz.; partridge, $2 20@$2 50 per doz.; ducks, $3 00@3 50 per dozen; snipe, 150c, and prairie chickens, $3 50 per doz. Whisky unchanged at 94½c. Highwines, 95c. Cheese, 11½@12½c. Onions, $6 50 per bbl for large yellow. Pine Lumber—Clear, $50; Second Clear, $45; Stock and Common boards, $14@15; Cull Boards, $10@11; Cedar Posts, 20c; Shingles, $2.50@4.75 for sawed; shaved, $6.25; Lath, $2 75. Hardwood Lumber—Walnut, merchantable, dry, $65; Culls, $25@25; merchantable Green, $50; Culls, $20@23; ship timber, $2 75; Whitewood, $24@26; Ash lumber, $22; Butternut, $30@$35; Walnut flooring, $45; Ash flooring, $35; Walnut timber 4c.

OSWEGO, November 28.—Wheat firm; No 1 Milwaukee, 130c afloat. Corn steady; new high-mixed 90c.

BUFFALO, Nov. 30.—Wheat dull; No 1 Minnesota at $1 17@1 18. Oats held at 60c; no sales. Barley dull; choice State at $1 45.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 30.—9:30 A. M.—Wheat—weak; No. 1, 95½c; No. 2, 92c cash; 92c seller November; 13½c seller December. Receipts, 34,000 bu; shipments, 31,000 bu.

CLEVELAND, November 28—Wheat steady; No 1 113c; No 2 do 106c. Corn steady, unchanged. Oats unchanged. Petroleum firm; standard white in car lots 8¾c; Ohio State test to 150 deg., 10¾c; in a small way, 1½c higher. Receipts of wheat, 1,400 bu; corn, 2,450 bu; oats, 1950 bu.

CHICAGO, Nov. 30—Wheat lower; 91¾c cash; 92¾c seller Dec. Corn unsettled and lower at 74¼c cash; 72¾c seller the year. Oats easier at 52⅞@53c cash or seller the year. Barley firmer at 124c cash. Pork dull and lower at $21 25 cash; $20 85 seller February. Lard lower at 13¾c cash; 14c seller Feb. Meats unchanged. Whiskey easier at 97c. Hogs quiet and easy at $6 25@7 70; receipts 30,000.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 30.—Flour steady. Wheat firm and higher; red at 110@112c. Corn steady at 70c. Oats strong at 55@60c. Cotton quiet at 14½c. Whiskey steady at 98c. Pork firm; sales at $21 50 seller February. Lard firm; steam at 13¾c; kettle 14¼c. Bulk meats held firmly; shoulders at 7¾c 10¼c, and 10½. Bacon firm; sales at 10c, 13¾c and 14c. Hogs quiet and firm at $7 25@7 75.

PHILADELPHIA, November 28.—Flour, improved demand; superfine, $3 67½@4 00; Pennsylvania, Indiana and Ohio extra, family, $5 25@6 15; highgrades, $6 50@$7 50. Wheat steady; red, 122@124c; amber, 125@126c; white 130@135c. Rye 98c. Corn firm; yellow, old, 94@95c; new, 85@86c; new mixed, 85@86c. Oats firm; white, 66@67c; western mixed, 63c. Whiskey 102c.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 30.—Flour unchanged. Wheat lower; No 3 fall 102@103c. Corn dull; new, 67c. Oats dull at 56c. Barley unchanged; No. 2 spring 35@40c. Rye, 100c. Whiskey steady at 10[illegible]c. Pork quiet at $20 50 seller January. Bulk meats firmer at 7½c, 10½@10¾c and 15c. Dry salt meats and bacon, nothing doing. Green meats ditto. Pickled hams, 14c; average, 11c. Lard dull at 13½@13¾c cash. Hogs firm at $6 50@7 50, with bulk of sales at $7@7 55; receipts 12,000; shipments, 2,780.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 18.—Flour firm; Howard street and western superfine, $4 25@5 25; extra, $4 75@5 25; family, $5 50@$6 50. Wheat active and higher; No 1 amber western, 118@130c; No 2 do, 126c; No 3 do, 119c; No 1 red western, 125@126c; No 2 do, 124@125c; No 3 do 117@118c; rejected, 112@115c. Corn firm; new mixed western, 80@81c. Oats firm; western mixed, 62@63c; white do, 64@65. Rye dull at 100@105c. Hay unchanged at $18@$20. Provisions quiet; Mess Pork firm at $21@21 50. Bacon firm and scarce; shoulders, 10½c; clear rib sides, 13¾@13½c. Hams—sugar cured, 14@15c. Lard firm; refined, 15c. Butter—choice western tub, 32@36c; roll, 22@32c. Coffee quiet at 19½c. Whiskey dull at 102c.

Wool Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 21.—The Wool market was dull; prices steady and unchanged. Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia double extra and above, 55@56c; extra, 54@55c; medium, 55@57½c; coarse, 50@52½c; New York, Michigan, Indiana and Western fine, 48@50c; medium, 55c; coarse, 50c; combing washed, 60@65c; combing unwashed, 43@45c; Canada combing, 62@65c; fine unwashed, 35@36c; coarse and medium unwashed, 40@42c; tub washed, 55@60c; extra and merino pulled, 45½@47c; No. 1 and superfine pulled, 45@47c.

BOSTON, Nov. 28.—Transactions in wool for the past week have been the smallest for a long time in consequence of the firmness of holders, and the fact that business was suspended on the 25th. The stock of fleeces is so comparatively small that the price of this style is under easy control. Combing and delaine steady at previous prices. Sales for the week embrace Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces, medium, No. 1, extra and double extra, 52½@56c; Michigan fleeces, 50c; Wisconsin and other fleeces, 45@50c; combing and delaine fleeces, 55@56½c; tub washed, 52½@55c; scoured, 55@105c; superfine and extra pulled, 34@55c.

Live Stock Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov 30.—Beef cattle—Market moderately active; extra Pennsylvania and Western steers, $7 00@7 50; fair to good, $5 50@6 50; common, $4 00@5 00 ⅌ cwt. Sheep unchanged at $4 00@5 75. Hogs lower at $1 00@10 25. Sales, 2,800 beeves; 15,000 sheep; 5,000 hogs.

CHICAGO, Nov. 30.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,900 head. The market was quiet; prices weak for all but best grades; common to extra natives, $4 00@6 50; butchers' stock, $2 50@4 00; Texans, $1 75@4 50; shipments, 1,500 head. Hogs—Receipts estimated at 33,000 head. The market was only moderately active; prices easier at a range of $6 00@7 70 for inferior to extra, with most sales to packers at $6 65@7 30; shipments, 4,000 head. Sheep—Receipts, 900 head. The market was quiet and prices steady at $3 50@4 70 for common to choice; shipments, 1,[illegible]00 head.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Nov. 30.—Beef Cattle—Receipts, 3,049 head, making the total supply for the week 8,577 head. The fresh receipts were nearly all through stock. Since Friday there has been no cattle trade. No buyers and few cattle, so no quotations can be formed. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 7,150 head, making the total supply for the week 23,155 head. Philadelphia, $7 25@7 60; Yorkers, $7 20@7 60. Sheep—Receipts, 2,800 head, making the total supply for the week 17,000 head. Best, $4 75@5 00; medium, $4 00@4 50.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—Beeves—Receipts to-day 5,700 head, making the total supply for week 9,000 head, against 10,800 head the same time last week. The quality was mainly common. The market was firm for good cattle, dull and weak for inferior to medium, with no important change in prices. Native steers ranged from 8½@ ⅌ lb, to dress 55 lbs, to 11½c, to dress 60 lbs, with only few sales for more than 13c, to dress 58 lbs, or for less than 8c, to dress 55 lbs. Poor to choice Texans and Cherokees were sold at 7@, to dress 54 lbs, to 10½c, to dress 55 lbs. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 9,100 head, making the total supply for the week [illegible] head, against [illegible] head the same time last week. There was a little firmer feeling but no important advance, and sales were only moderate at 4½@5¾c for sheep and [illegible] for lambs, with one extra lot of Canada lambs, averaging 90 lbs, sold at 7¾c. Hogs—Receipts to-day, [illegible] head, making the total supply for the week [illegible], against [illegible] the same time last week. The market was firmer at 6½@6¾c for live and [illegible] for city dressed.